PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

NO. 54,639.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY at 2 P.M. 1909.				
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6523
13th "	ARCADIA	6803		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7388		
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9631		
13th "	EGYPT	7915		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7915
27th "	ARABIA	7908		
3rd "	BRITANNIA	6525		
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	R. STRUTH	6000	MONGOLIA	7500
8th "	CALEDONIA	7388		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S.S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES,

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGEIS TO EUROPE — Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA — Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS — Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK — With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES! — Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Rome	440	704	253	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	274	561	352	528
Marseilles (Genoa or Naples)	578	925	402	770	429	649
Liverpool	606	969	917	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Calais (allowing 48 hours at Marseilles or Paris)	653	*1135	570	*980	489	809
Karachi	44	...	40	...	33	...

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 721, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi
S. Trafford Hall	...	...	Feb 16	1909
S. City of Calcutta	...	...	Feb. 18	Mch. 28
S. City of London	...	...	Feb. 15	Apr. 6
S. City of Manchester	...	...	Mch. 8	..... Apl. 2
S. City of Karachi	...	...	Mch. 29	..... Apl. 21
S. Trafford Hall	...	...	Apl. 23	May 13 ..... June 9
S. City of Glasgow	...	...	May 20	.....

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 9—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, if taken with Stamps by the 16 annas Stamp's having children, which happened 25 years ago, last received only Rs. 1-8 each, and it is still going strong at all parts. A. Gardener, 41, Dhobee Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about	Route—via.
LHASA	2,171	Mon 8th Feb.	11 a.m.	P D & Co
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 11th Feb.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 12th Feb.	6 a.m.	† (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,140 tons, on MONDAY, 8th Feb, calling at Vernawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Alwas and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, sailing on or about 13th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

6th February, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels:	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,878	Barlion	25th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	5,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	6,885	Boyer	29th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	24th June "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	8th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail from or about
DUMBIA	5,685	Boyer	26th Feb. 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	26th Mar. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KOERNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,283	M. Daboevich	16th Mar. 1909
ARBICA	4,750	F. Badesich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,283	M. Daboevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badesich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
PERSIA	5,992	G. Bartels	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	5,199	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Ralcich	26th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer at the Company which takes about 5 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	7,588	B. Cobol	24th Feb. 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Saracen House 51, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
HYSPIA	6500	A. Hair	27th Feb., 1909
MASSILIA	5000	A. Tennyson	13th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	9134	A. Tate	27th March, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	16th April, 1909
SORENTA	8106	Wm. Eadie	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.
HYSPIA	6500	A. Haig	25th May, 1909.

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	385.
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1038

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1832.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 200 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY,	HONGKONG,	RANGOON.
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON.
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW,	PENANG,	ZLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum required continues to be Rs. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, Pacific Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Four sizes succeed. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

What is the Difference

BETWEEN

A Piano-Player

AND

A Player-Piano?

Both these interesting instruments may be seen at

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CHASE AND BAKER PIANO—PLAYER AND THE CHASE AND BAKER PLAYER—PIANO.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Pearse & Co.'s Coffees

FRENCH & MOCHA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

ESTABLISHED 1872!

AND

FOREMOST EVER SINCE.

UNSURPASSED FOR QUALITY.

The Coffee for the Millions.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the stability of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally suited for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impotency and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. Married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of feebleness and indecision. Sold by Chemists, Price 12s. 6d. or four times the quantity, 35s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Blood urges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, & Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the cause of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 2d., post free from Mr. [illegible] Oriental Buildings, 16 Head Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable at the Chemists.

Bombay: Byculla. Poona. TREASHER & Co. (Ld.)

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK (In Powder Form)

The Ideal Food for all ages.

Untouched by hand—no bacteria—pure and sweet, a real food.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S stands pre-eminent in its power of enabling the system to resist disease and in building up and strengthening the constitution—invaluable during convalescence or during illness.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.

Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.

KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden,
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £2,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Hongkong	Nagasaki.
Karachi.	Singapore.	Shanghai.	
Calcutta.	Kuala Lumpur	Tientsin.	
Madras.	Penang.	Hankow.	
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.	
Colombo.	Semarang.	Kobe.	
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.	
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).		
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
SATURDAYS—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... " 14,00,000
Reserve Fund..... " 1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Aniwa-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking	
Chaoschung	Lyons	San Francisco	
Chefoo	Pengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai.	
Dairen (Talny)	Racanati	Tientsin.	
Hankow	Newchwang	Toronto	
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo	
Hongkong	Osaka		
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
London			

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907...£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST
Secretary,
Bombay Branc

BINNY & Co., Ld,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Assurance of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurance of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 8	39 4	32 9	64 13	48 9	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	43 13	36 3	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 5	41 10	35
40	236 11	68 13	53 5	44 3	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Bicord, Bustan, Jobert, &c. &c., and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all ill effects from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affords a prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurities of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, arsenic, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3. for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, hay fasting, greens, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/2 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appeared on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLE BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with enclosed grounds, out-houses, and stabling, having three-doors, arranged and built in the English style. Rented at 8 a healthy and desirable part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to Mr. [illegible] care of "The Bombay Gazette."

"APENTA"

NATURAL APERIENT WATER

IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "HADDON HALL."

ARRIVED ON 5TH INSTANT.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognized. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 20 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., *Agents.*

Messrs. EDWARD RATES and SONS' AGENCY, Home Street, Bombay, 5th February, 1909.

SEALED TENDERS for HOSPITAL SUPPLIES to the Civil Medical Institutions, in Bombay, Poona, and Thana, for 1909-10, will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 P.M. (Standard Time), on MONDAY, the 15th Instant. Tenders for the hire of carts for removing sweepings, &c., from the J. J. Hospital, for 3 years, will be received on the same date and hour.

Forms of Tenders and all particulars can be obtained at this Office on payment of Rs. 2.

By Order,
W. M. HOUSTON, M.B., Capt., I. M. S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon General with the Govt. of Bombay.

Office of the Surgeon General with the Govt. of Bombay, Poona, 4th February, 1909.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P. M. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 15th Instant, for the REMOVAL of OFFAL and KUTCHRA daily from the compound of Bandora Slaughter Houses, during a period of 12 months, from the 1st March, 1909.

2. A deposit of Rs. 500 (five hundred) must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office, at the time of lodging Tenders which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

3. Full particulars with regard to the contract can be obtained on application at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets.

4. The successful tenderer will have to enter into a written contract and to pay the full stamp duty on his contract and the charges for executing it and a further deposit of Rs. 500 (five hundred) after the acceptance of his tender making a total deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand), as security for the proper fulfilment of the contract which sum shall be retained by the Municipal Commissioner without interest, till the expiration of the contract period. The deposit amount will however be allowed to be invested at the option and on a written application from the successful tenderer in such securities as may be approved of by the Commissioner.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 5th February, 1909.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW, 1909.

PONIES REQUIRING CERTIFICATES for the above Show, will be measured at the Wellington Mews, Wodehouse Bridge Road, at 12 noon, SUNDAY, February 7th.

TEAK AND OTHER TIMBER.

THE undersigned will hold an AUCTION SALE of about 49,910 cubic feet of Teak, Blackwood and Jungle wood at the Kodibag Coast Timber Depot near Karwar on the 10th February 1909, and following days.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

T. R. BELL,
Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara, Western Division.

Karwar, 21st January 1909.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that LALJI MORARJI, MEGHJOOBAI, widow of Morarji Narronji and BAI LADKIBAI, widow of Karsondass Morarji and JAMNADASS KARSONDASS and KANJI KARSSONDASS, all of Bombay, (Vania Hindus, residing at Parel Road, have agreed to SELL to our client, the undermentioned property.

All persons claiming to be entitled thereto or to any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lease, gift, inheritance, possession, charge, maintenance or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to send in their claims in writing within 10 days from the date hereof to the undersigned at their Office in Sidick Building, Hornby Road, Bombay: otherwise the sale will be completed, after the expiration of the said ten days, without any reference to such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land forming portion of a large piece of land with the massauges, building and buffalo shed standing thereon situate lying and being on the western side of the Parel Road, admeasuring 1,100 square yards, or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 143 and 736, New Nos. 1314 and 12730 and New Survey No. 2B-3699 and 3A-3699 and in the books of the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 7498 (2), 7617, 7620 and Street No. 1a-9, 13-15 and 2 and bounded as follows:—On the East the property of the Vendors, on the South and West by Public Passage and on the North by the property of Haji Tar Mahomed, Haji Jan Mohomed and others and which said premises are now and for some time past in the possession of the tenants of the said vendors.—Dated this 26th day of January, 1909.

KANGA & PATELL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 57,000 SLEEPERS for the use of the OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY, delivery to commence by 1st October 1909, and to be completed by the 30th November, 1909.

The Sleepers should be nine feet six inches long, ten inches wide and five inches deep.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber:—

Indian:—Sal, Deodar, or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australian:—Hill grown Jarrah.
New South Wales—Mixed Hardwoods } Varieties and their percentages to be clearly specified.
Tasmanian—Mixed Hardwoods
Queensland—Mixed Hardwoods
Java—Teak.

Parties tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each kind of Timber (when more than one kind is offered), and to quote rates for each kind as well as the average rate.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

The Australian, Tasmanian and Java Teak Sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burmah Railways before shipment, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and the prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at these Stations, after having been passed by an Officer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The Railway Stations at which the Sleepers are to be delivered, and the quantities to be delivered, at each Station, should be definitely stated in the Tender.

Tenders should be returned filled in, to the Secretary, Railway Board, at Calcutta, by noon on MONDAY, the 15th March, 1909. The cover should be endorsed on the outside with the sender's name and address and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers required by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway," unless so superscribed they are liable to be returned without consideration.

Forms of Tender and specifications can be had from the Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders, provided a bona-fide tender is submitted, while to successful tenderers the same will be refunded as soon as the Contract Agreements have been duly executed by them.

No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the TENDERS.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

CALCUTTA, THE 27TH JANUARY, 1909.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW, 1909.

FIRST DAY,

MONDAY Afternoon, 8th FEBRUARY.

RING No. 1.

3-30 P.M.—Class No. 19...Arab and C.-B. Polo Ponies.
4-0 " " " 20...English and Colonial Polo Ponies.
...Special Prize for best Polo Pony.
4-30 " " " 14...Hacks Arabs and C. B.'s.
4-50 " " " 15...Best Hack Property of owner of one horse.

RING No. 2.

3-30 P.M.—Class No. 6...English and Colonial Hunters over 14-2 Light Weight.
3-45 " " " 5...English and Colonial Hunters over 14-2 Medium.
4-10 " " " 4...English and Colonial Hunters over 14-2 Heavy Weight.
4-30 " " " 7...English and Colonial Hunters over 14-2 and under.
4-50 " " " 17...Ladies' Horses English and Colonial over 14-2.

ARENA.

5-0 P.M.—Class No. 30...Horse Jumping.
5-30 " " " 25...Single Harness over 14-2 and under, English and Colonial.
5-45 " " " 24...Single Harness over 14-2, English and Colonial.
6-0 " " " 29...Best Complete Turn-out.

SECOND DAY,

WEDNESDAY Morning, 10th FEBRUARY.

RING No. 1.

8-0 A.M.—Class No. 1...English and Colonial Chargers.
8-15 " " " 2...Chargers of Volunteer Officers and Light Horse.
8-30 " " " 3...English and Colonial Troop Horses belonging to H. E. the Governor's Bodyguards.
8-45 " " " 34...Best new Importation, English and Colonial.

RING No. 2.

8-0 A.M.—Class No. 32...Brood Mares, Arabs and C.-B's.
8-15 " " " 33...Best C.-B. Horse Mare or Gelding.
8-30 " " " 22...English and Colonial 14-1 and under, suitable for Polo.
8-45 " " " 21...Arabs and C. B. 14-1 and under, suitable for Polo.
9-0 " " " 27...Brood Mares, English and Colonial.

THIRD DAY,

THURSDAY afternoon, 11th FEBRUARY.

RING No. 1.

3-30 P.M.—Class No. 11...Hunters, English and Colonial, 14-2 and under, regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds.
3-50 " " " 12...Arab and C.B. Hunters, regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds.
4-10 " " " 18...Ladies' Horses, 14-2 and under, English and Colonial.
4-30 " " " ...Special Prize for best Hunter in the show.
4-45 " " " 16...Ladies' Horses, Arabs and C.B.'s.

RING No. 2.

3-30 P.M.—Class No. 8...Arab C.-B. Hunters.
3-50 " " " 10...English and Colonial Hunters over 14-2, regularly hunted Light Weight.
4-10 " " " 9...English and Colonial Hunters over 14-2 regularly hunted, Heavy Weight.
4-30 " " " 13...Hacks, English and Colonial.

ARENA.

5-50 P.M.—Class No. 31...Pony Jumping.
5-30 " " " 23...Single Harness Arab and C.B.
5-45 " " " 26...Pairs.
6-0 " " " 28...Tandems.
Parade of Prize Winners.
Distribution of Prizes.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

DOG SHOW.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY.

Judging takes place at 8 A.M.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 2nd March, 1909, at 10 P.M.

A. HILL TREVOR,
Honorary Secretary.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACES, 1909.

10th, 13th, 15th, 17th, and 20th February, 1909.

The Rates of Admission are as follows:—

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.		SECOND ENCLOSURE.	
Gentleman ...	... Rs. 6	Gentleman	... Rs. 1-8
Lady or Child	... " 3	Lady or Child	...Re. 0-12
Lawn ...	... Re. 1		

Ladies and Members of the TURF CLUB are admitted to the Lawn free.

SEASON TICKETS.

Members of the Turf Club ...Rs. 25 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Members' Stand and Lawn.
Non-Members of the Turf Club...Rs. 25 each.—Available for Grand Stand, and Enclosure only.
Ladies ... ...Rs. 5 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Enclosure and Lawn.

To Members of the Turf Club and Ladies a Ticket will be issued, to Non-Members of the Turf Club a book containing Coupons for each day.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

Ladies' Season Tickets are not available for Children.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gate only.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons can be had only on application to—

The Secretary, W. I. T. C., 2 Morland Road, Byculla.

N.B.—Tickets of admission are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. Turf Club.

Byculla, 25th January, 1909.

THE INDIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

WE beg to notify the Public that the above Company will COMMENCE to ACCEPT MARINE RISKS at Current Market Rates, from the 1st proximo.

G. JAYAKER AND CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

NOTICE.

BENGAL & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.
(Including Trihoot State Railway.)

THE AGENT, B. & N.-W. Railway Company, Gorakhpur, is prepared to receive TENDERS up to NOON of the 3rd March, 1909, for the SUPPLY of OILS from 1st April, 1909, to 31st March, 1910.

Form of Tender at Rs. 3 each, giving full particulars, can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for so doing.

H. P. DICK,
Store Keeper, B. & N.-W. Railway.

Dated Samastipur, The 27th January, 1909.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH

FROM

FRIDAY, 5TH FEB. FRIDAY, 5TH FEB.

The Film of the TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE in ITALY will be shown.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME, SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS.

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.).
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

REMEMBER

SUNDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY,

OUR GRAND PRIZE SHOW

from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.,
When 3 handsome Prizes will be given away to Ticket Holders.

FAREWELL CONCERT,

ROYAL SCOTS

AT

GREEN'S GARDENS

TO-NIGHT, 6TH FEBRUARY, 1909,

PROGRAMME.

From 7-30 to 8-30 P.M.

1. Overture	... Hungarian	...	Keler-Bela.
2. Sketch	... Ireland for ever	...	Myddleton.
3. Selection	... Cavalleria Rusticana.		Mascagni.
4. Serenade (whistling).	The Warblers	...	Perry.
5. Czardas	... Dernier Amour	...	Gung'l.
6. Glee	... Mynheer Van Dunck.		Bishop.

From 9-30 to 11-30 P.M.

1. March	... The Jolly Coppersmith.		Peter.
2. Overture	... Zampa	...	Herold.
3. A. Morceau	The Enchanted Bell...		Benuette.
B. Serenade (Vocal).	Bells. My Pretty Jane	...	Kappey.
4. Selection	... Lohengrin	...	Wagner.
5. Valse	... Les Fliches de Cupidon.		Cole.
6. Glee	... Hail Smiling Morn	...	Spafforth.
7. Fantasia	... A Voyage on a troopship.		Miller.
8. Selection	... Scotch Medley	...	Cavalini.

Synopsis for No. 4—Embarkation, Boe'uns' Whistle, All Hands up Anchor, Farewell, The Anchor's, Weighed, A wet street and flowing Sea Storm, Prayer, Santa Lucia, Tour Bombay, The White Squall, Saturday night on the Fo'c'sle, Hornpipe, Rule Britannia,

W. R. REILLY, B.M.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ANDERSON'S

WHISKY.

Red Star, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

Three Stars, Rs. 3 per bottle.

SAMPLE NIPS ON APPLICATION.

SOLE IMPORTERS,

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.

Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?

If not, consult **DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR,** Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operater" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.

PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.

CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,

56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

HOMOCEA.

For cuts, burns, scalds, bruises,
It allays pains and heals
The most unhealthy wound

INSTANTLY TOUCHES THE SPOT. A CERTAIN CURE FOR PILES.

THE GREAT PAIN KILLER.

NO HOUSEHOLD SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Obtainable from all Chemists and Druggists, BOMBAY.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "REARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 6 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—J. D. Wartman, Hyderabad Deccan.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. C. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' befridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs made and supplied.—Chowkis, Rs. 6.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Measurement is therefore able to offer Contractors exactness and economy in value. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FLAT TO BE LET, in the Fort, very airy. Rent Rs. 60 a month. Apply Box No. 1991, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE:—Splendid MANGANESE MINES in Goa and in British Territory with about 1,000 tons of Standard Manganese ready for delivery. Apply to Box No. 1040, care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—RALLI CART, nearly new. Brand New Set of Tyres, Best English Make. Price Rs. 450. Cost double. Apply Mr. W. H. LEACH, care of Leach and Webster, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL GRAWFORD, St. Queen's Street, Glasgow. The rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GENT'S NEW BICYCLE Frame, built with best Weldless Tubes, enamelled black and gold lined, free wheel, superior quality, Hubs and Chain, rustless spokes, heavily plated rims, good saddle, double roller lever brakes, complete with Dunlop Tyres. Cost Rs. 150. Offered at Rs. 95. Apply to Box No. 1106, care of this Paper.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIER.—Messrs OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable Rich Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Service. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 5 Mofussil Rs. 8 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh, Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company inserted. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

JUST RECEIVED.—Per "Macedonia," FRESH PROVISIONS of well-known Makers, and Stockings.—HAJEE JACKERIA EBRAHIM, No. 52, Esplanade Cross Road.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. R. H. Rs. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

PHENYLE.—Keep your house free from plague and all other poisonous germs. The only effective disinfectant ever discovered. Per bot. 6 as., 12 as. and Rs 1-12. Sole Agents: PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously appointed for the convenience and demands of Connoisseurs. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Buildings (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mora Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your wish. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected up to date on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Thacker and Co's Bookstall on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office. Price 8 annas.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial." Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TO LET.—"MATILDA" building, "Sussex" Road, near the Victoria Gardens, comfortable airy house, with Varandahs all round, good garden, suitable for European. Apply on the premises.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COY. offers splendid paying Agencies in every town in India. Offices, 3 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Offices of "THE EMPIRE" LIMITED, No. 12A., Wheeler Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Offices of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited. 2, Green Street Fort (within the Bank of Bombay)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." 2 Vols. Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 403, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—Active and influential AGENTS for the Nizam's Dominions. Liberal terms. Apply GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED 19, Bank Street, Bombay.

WANTED HOUSEKEEPER.—MATRON for big Y. W. C. A. Home in Bombay; good references required. Apply to Mrs. WATSON, Prince's Dock Bungalow, Bombay.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evening, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,

FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR

NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS

Which we offer for nought to

All at their own choice!!!

VAIDYA SHASTRI,

MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.

OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD, WORKS: TANK BUNDER

PROPRIETORS,
WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.
Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.
SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.
ESTIMATED FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to view its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, invigorating losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what and so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and successful means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of tone and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no lover should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The Imperial Vetarzo Remedies Co., Bread Street Hill, Bristol, London W.C., or of Authorised Agents.

MARTINS' TUBE-CORE GOLF BALLS,

300,000 IN USE.

NOW PAINTED WITH THE NEW "ILEADITE" PAINT.
A REVELATION IN GOLF BALL PAINT, ALWAYS WHITE, NEVER CHIPS OFF.

THE ONLY BALL MADE THAT WILL NOT CRACK OR SPLIT OR LOSE ITS SHAPE OR RESILIENCE IN THE HOT CLIMATE OF INDIA

ALSO MAKERS OF THE "ZODIAC" AND "HURRICANE" GOLF BALLS AS USED AT THE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETINGS OF GREAT BRITAIN.
WHEN ORDERING ASK FOR THEM TO BE "ILEADITE" PAINTED.

MARTINS—BIRMINGHAM LIMITED.
GOLF BALL MAKERS,
BIRMINGHAM—ENGLAND.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
COLWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20. CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: OWN & A.B.C. (5TH EDITION).

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT', otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION!*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
SOLE SUPPLIERS OF
"RELIANCE."
BRAND
FIRE-SERVICE
CANVAS HOSE
FOR
MUNICIPALITIES,
RAILWAYS,
MILLS, FACTORIES,
ETC.
Largely used by the Bombay Municipality.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

FOR SALE.

A FOUR-STORIED NEWLY BUILT HOUSE, yielding Rs. 450 Monthly in Swadeshi quarter of Burrabazar, Calcutta; suitable for Mill owner's shops and Guddy. For particulars apply to—

D. N. SETT,
358 Upper Chitpore Road, Beadon Sq., P. O. CALCUTTA.

GWALIOR STONE.

WHITE SAND STONE, BLOCKS AND SLABS for all building purposes; and ornamental stone carving of the finest workmanship at favourable rates.

SUPERINTENDENT,
Quarries, Gwalior, C. I.

LT.-COL. W. writes:—"I have used the RAZOR, and am delighted with the way it shaves." THE GEM SAFETY RAZOR Outfit consist of one handle, one stropping attachment one silvered-nickel frame and 7 razor steel blades, complete in leather covered case with snap clasp, Rs. 5, V. P. P. Money refunded if not found satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE, LANDED ESTATE, at Dadar, Five minutes from both Railway Stations, consisting of land, admeasuring 6,000 square yards or thereabouts, with a double-storeyed Dwelling House and outhouses. Full particulars from

Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
Financial, and Estate Agents,
18, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chow

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., *General Agents*

AGENTS WANTED.

Address: Grahams Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I S. N. Company's steamer Linga 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cuthush sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Florio and Rubattino S.N. Company's steamer R. Rubattino, 2,682 tons, Captain L. Mancine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Queen Elizabeth 2,748 tons, Captain E. Ritson arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Okhla 3,436 tons, Captain J S Reddeck arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Rangoon via Coast ports with a cargo of rice and timber and 6 deck passengers.

THE steamer Strathairfly 2,783 tons, Captain R J Macmahon will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Gouverneur 2120 tons Captain C Burmeister sailed yesterday for Zanzibar &c with a general cargo and 11 cabin and 100 deck passengers.

THE steamer Rigate 2,503 tons. Captain F R Ross will sail to-day for Yokohama &c with a general cargo.

THE steamer Quilos 4,947 tons, Captain H Brooks will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr Willock .....R I Marine
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook...Henley .....R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain. A W Heneage R N Flagship
H M S Proserpine Comdr Leatham .....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb 5.

Asmyc.....4359.....Daniel.....P & O Co
Auchenblac .....2597 Marg.....Jains Mackintosh & Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin.....25-1....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1819 Evensen....W & A Graham & Co
Caledonia...3629 Gordon. London 27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Chesapeake .....1886 Mowat.....Standard Oil Co
Firoozi.....2605 Watson .....B & P S N Co
Goalpara.....1330 Elton .....P G M M & Co
Hatamet .....2584 Peters ..... T Morrison & Co
Ipswich.....575 Pigot .....B & P S N Co
Kattenturm...3288 Volkalaner...W & A Graham & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lord Kelvin....2159 Moore .....N F K N & Co
Landaura ... 2157 Abbott .....M M & Co
Mohammadi.....1251 Primrose .....B & P S N Co
Nerbudda 1961.....Chappel...Calcutta 25-1 M M & Co
Nizam .....2041 Toms.....T Morrison & Co
Queen Elizabeth...2748 Liston .....
River Firth.....2883 ..Bryce...W & A Graham & Co
R Rubattino.....2682 Mancini .....F & R S N Co
Spring burn....3173....Cross Waite W & A Graham & Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Saifi.....445 Shepherd .....B & H S N Co
Strathfellan...2818 Mackirdy.....W & A G & Co
Shahallum ....1917 Davison .....B & H S N Co
Umta.....3492 Phillips .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK,

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Trafford Hall	3436	Hood	...Liverpool	16-2	K N. & Co
B Gulistan	2849	Moore.	Hull	15-2	M Mackenzie & Co
C & R Celtic King	2589	Humphreys	...Antwerp	...10-2	K Nixon & Co
D & E Tangistan	2393	Edmunds	.....Hull	13-2	W & A G & Co
E	Mortlake	...1737	Batten.	Genoa	10-2	T Morrison & Co
K	Ceylon Maru	31-42	Pyne	Kote	...11-2	N Y Kaisha
L	Dumra	...752	McDiarmid	...P Gulf	...11-2	...M M & Co
N	Baron Cawdor	2764	Gondey	...Baltimore	...6-2	R A Willis
O	Umsinga	...1869	Robertson	...Hull & Middlesbrough	6-2	W & A G & Co
P	Schwarzenfels	...2457	Sibjee	...Hamburg via Karachi	15-2	W & A Graham & Co
Q	Gouverneur	2120	Burmeister	Zanzibar	5-2	A Strandes

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Hindoo	...3156	Graves	...Karachi 13-2 F Muir & Co
2	Britannia	1969	Errington	...N F W & A G & Co
4	Clavercsk	...2440	Urquhart	.....Rotterdam.....10-2 W & A G & Co
5	Inchborva	2572	Nicholas	..Hamburg 13-2 T M & Co
6	Ohlia	3496	Reddock	.....Echi 8-2 M M & Co
7	Praga	...3368	Gillhuber	...Trieste...16-2 ..Austrian Lloyd S N Co
8	Reigate	...2504	Ross.	Yokohama	...6 2 P & O S NCo
9	Quilos	...4942	Brook	.....Rangoon	...6-2 M M & Co
10&11	M Aroadia	3574	Andrews	London 13-2 P & O Co
12	Macedonia	...5245	Bennett	Shanghai 17-2 P & O Co
16	Kt of St George	2967	Stephens	N F K Nixon & Co

M W D D

Shah Ameer	1922	Harrison	.....Jeddah .....13-2 E & A M Jeewanji

H W P D

Courland	760	Ebrahim	.....N F...B S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Okhla s	Reddock	Rangoon, Jan. 17
5	Queen Elizabeth s.	Ritson.....	Calcutta, Jan. 24
	R Rubattino s.....	Mancini	Genoa, Jan. 17
	Salsette s	Lewellen.....	Aden, Jan. 31

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Linga s	Cuthush	Karachi
	Gouverneur s.....	Burmeister ...	Zanzibar, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Strathairly, Macmahon for Calcutta.
„ Quilos, Brooks for Rangoon.
„ Reigate, Ross for Yokohama, &c.

The following vessels began to load Yesterday :—

Steamer Okhla for Persian Gulf, &c.
„ Shah Ameer for Jedah.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Steamer Delhi, with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 11 a.m. on Sunday the 7th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's Steamer Koerber, left Trieste on the 3rd instant, and is expected here on the 19th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trafford Hall s—98 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 42 bales wool, 39 bales silk waste, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Goculdas Madhowjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arcadia s—10 cases Bombay ducks, 8 cases condiments, N K Jussawalla; 52 cwts gum, T V & Godas Bros; 300 casks salted skins, 56 cases bristles, Nizamudin and Co; 100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arcadia s—800 cwts ajowaseed, Volkart Bros; 20 cwts Indian drugs, R K Sons and Co.

Hindoo s—250 cwts cumminseed, R Damjee and Co; 1 bale carpets, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Arcadia s—35 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR GHENT.

Hindoo s—220 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 2,009 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inchborva s—220 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 110 bales cotton, Liladhar and Co; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 440 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 440 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 55 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 330 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 1,300 cwts horns, Esmal Mahomed; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 440 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co; 770 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 275 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 1,052 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Celtic King s—110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 63 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Mortlake s—50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Trafford Hall s—797 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Inchborva s—665 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 cwts myrabollams, W Bechor; 52 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co; 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 275 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 400 cwts gum and 100 cwts olibanum, G Sojpal; 304 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 200 cwts gum, J Nurbheram.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Hindoo s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Praga s—110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 1 bale cotton, The Bombay Co; 55 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros; 100 cwts olibanum, B Nasi and Co; 102 cwts mother-of-pearl-shells, 875 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR VENICE.

Praga s—200 bales cotton, Sorabji Framji and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Praga s— 6,376 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR BOURGAS.

Praga s—5 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Praga s—3 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Praga s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 400 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ceylon Maru s—200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,500 cwts onions, R E Dadachanji.

Macedonia s—98 cases opium, P and O Co.

Auchenblac s—700 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ceylon Maru s—300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 275 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

Macedonia s—1,200 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 1,200 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 350 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ceylon Maru s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 600 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 1,050 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Auchenblac s—660 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandy and Sons; 200 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 550 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranree and Co; 2,250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Auchenblac s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR OSAKA.

Ceylon Maru s—200 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandy and Sons; 500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 200 bales cotton, H M Madressa walla and Co; 400 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 900 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Ceylon Maru s—1,900 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 6th February.

717. Inspection. Parade.—It is notified for information that the Annual Inspection will take place in Camp to-day at 4-30 p.m.

Dress.—Uniform, Drill Order.

1 Every member who is not on leave is required by regulations to be present or to furnish a medical certificate. Leave will only be granted for good cause shown.

2 The Commanding Officer trusts that Officers Commanding Companies will endeavour to get every available member of their company to attend this parade.

Trains.—The Railway authorities have made arrangements to provide accommodation by the trains leaving Colaba at 3-5 and 3-30 p.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th February,

548. DRILLS.

No. 1 and 2 Companies.

6" B.L.C. and Battery Drill for the Gatacre Teams at Mahaluxmi Fort to-day at 5 p.m.

Dress.—Khaki, and Caps.

NOTICE

ANNUAL RIFLE MEETING.

Matches 1 and 5 will be shot off at COLABA on Sunday the 7th instant. Firing to Commence at 7-15 a.m.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 6th February.

1. There will be no shooting at Santa Cruz this Saturday afternoon on the 6th instant.

There will be a Parade for all members at the Riding School on Tuesday morning next the 9th instant at 7-30 a. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

H. E. E. PROCTER, Lieut.
Acting Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

GILLSON—Jan. 18, at 30 Rutland Court, S. W., the wife of Major Godfrey Gillson, of a son.

USBORNE—Jan. 16, at Cambray, Leamington, the wife of C. S. Usborne, Indian Civil Service, Punjab, of a son.

WILKINSON—Jan. 17, at Caprons, Claygate, Surrey, the wife of R. Henry Wilkinson, of a son.

CHAMBERLAIN—Jan. 17, at Greystoke, Russell Road, Moseley, the wife of John Chamberlain, of a daughter.

REEKS—Jan. 12, at Beechcroft, Downside, Epsom, the wife of Major J. A. Reeks, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BOYLE—ANDERSON—Jan. 16, at St. Jude's, South Kensington, Robert Colquhoun Boyle, Indian Police, son of the late Rear-Admiral Robert Hornby Boyle, to Katherine Annie, daughter of the late Alexander Anderson, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service.

BYNG—RAWLINS—Jan. 14, at Cirencester Parish Church, Capt. Arthur Stanley Byng to Louise Annette, daughter of Mr. Joseph Rawlins.

DUNDAS—WARDLAW RAMSAY—Jan. 16, at the Cathedral Church of St. Mary, Edinburgh, Robert William Dundas, writer to the Signet, to Mary, daughter of Col Wardlaw Ramsay.

FAIRFAX—RICH——Jan. 12, at St. George's Church, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, Lieut. William George Ramsay Fairfax, Royal Navy (Emergency List), son of the late Col. Sir William Ramsay Fairfax, Bart, to Lilian Kate, daughter of the late John Henry Rich.

MACEWEN—EDWARDS—Jan. 19, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton Square, Major Douglas MacEwen, Cameron Highlanders, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Lewis Edwards.

MARTYN—BARLOW—Jan. 12, at St. Peter's, River, near Dover, Major Arundel Martyn, 1st batt. the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.), to Theodora, daughter of Mr. E. P. Barlow.

MORTON—BELLEW—Jan. 16, at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street, Harry Egerton Norton, 15th The King's Hussars, to Mary Froude Llewlyn Bellew.

SMITH—JERVOISE—Jan. 14, at Holy Trinity Church, Blendworth, Capt. Hubert Clementi Smith, R. E., to Kathleen Margaret, daughter of Sir Harry Clarke Jervoise, Bart.

URQUHART—KIRBY—Jan. 16, at St. Saviour's, Paddington, Alexander Urquhart to Constance Villiers Napier Kirby, daughter of the late Major Luke Hall Kirby.

WALKER—FREEMAN—Jan. 13, at St. John's Church, Southwick Crescent, W. Lieut.-Col. Herbert Sutherland Walker, late Scottish Rifles, to Josephine Helen, daughter of William R Freeman.

DEATHS.

AMHERST OF HACKNEY—January 16, at 23 Queen's Gate Gardens, S. W. William Amherst, first Baron Amherst of Hackney, aged 73.

BUTLER—January 16, at Torquay, the Rev. A. G. Butler, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and formerly head master of Haileybury College, aged 77.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

FLACK—JONES—January 29, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Bombay, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, Charles Flack to Violet, daughter of the late Thomas Jones, The Mumbles, Glamorganshire.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

San rises, 7h. 11m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High water, 0-26m., 0-15a. Low water, 6-30m., 6-9a.

Bombay Extra Races.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.

First Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Meeting of the Bombay Branch, Countess of Dufferin Fund, Government House, 5-45 p.m.

Royal Scottish Band, Farewell Concert, Green's Gardens, 7-30 p.m.

B. V. R., Camp at Santa Cruz, Annual Inspection by the General Officer Commanding.

Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Business Maxim :—"If you do not hear reason she will rap you over the knuckles."—B. FRANKLIN.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 7h. 11m., Sun sets 6h. 35m. High water, 0-51m., 0-48a. Low water, 6-56m., 6-31a.

Bombay Hunt, Parla.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Sunday, February 7.—Septuagesima Sunday.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Feb. 5th, Full Moon, 1h. 54-9m. p.m.; Feb. 13th, Last Quarter, 6h. 16-9m. p.m.; Feb. 20th, New Moon, 4h. 22-1m. p.m.; Feb. 27th, First Quarter, 8h. 19-1m. a.m.; Feb. 8th, in Apogee, 10-8h. a.m.; Feb. 21, in Perigee, 4-9h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, February 8.—Bombay Horse Show in the morning. Municipal Corporation, 3-33 p. m. Chamber of Commerce, balloting for election of a representative in the Legislative Council, 10 a. m. to 4 p.m. Sun rises 7h. 10m. Sun sets, 6h. 35m.

Tuesday, February 9.—H. E. the Governor's Levee, Bombay Secretariat, 5 p. m. Indian Specie Bank, Apollo Street, 3-30 p. m. Chamber of Commerce, balloting for election of a representative Improvement Trustee, 10 a. m. to 4 p.m. Bombay Hunt, Jackal Hill, Andheri Station. Sun rises, 7h. 10m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m.

Wednesday, February 10.—Bombay Races, first day. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Bombay Horse Show. Chamber of Commerce, balloting for election of a representative Improvement Trustee, 10 a. m. to 4 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 9m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m.

Thursday, February 11.—Bombay Dog Show. Bombay Horse Show. Annual Customs Ball, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 9m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m.

Friday February 12.—Bombay Hunt, the Kennels. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Fancy Dress Ball, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 8m.; Sun sets, 6h. 37m.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, PRINCE'S DOCK.—The Officers and crew of the R. M. S. "Macedonia" will give a Concert and laughable farce this evening, commencing promptly at 8-30. Admission Free—Collection.

ARRIVAL OF A CHIEF.—His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Morvi arrived in Bombay yesterday morning and has taken up his residence in a bungalow in Walkeshwar.

FOUNDATION OF A NEW SCHOOL.—The foundation of the New School dedicated to St. Aloysius attached to the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Chapel Road, Bandra, will take place to-morrow at 5-30 p.m. Very Revd. L. C. Pera, Vicar General of the Diocese of Domaun, will preside.

THE KHOJA SAJANBHOY MEERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During January the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1,690. Among them the number of new admissions was 341; classified as follows:—Men, 105; women, 115; children, 121. The average daily attendance was 54.

ACCIDENT IN A PUBLIC BATH.—Dawood Ali (40), a Mahomedan, went to a native hair cutting saloon in Cooper Street and having had a shave he went to take a bath. Just as he lifted up the bucket of water his foot slipped and he fell on the fire place on which the water was being boiled. He was seriously burnt and taken to the hospital for treatment.

DEATH FROM OPIUM.—Mr. E. T. Lambert the Acting Coroner of Bombay, held an inquiry touching the death of Bikramchand, (45) a Marwari. He was a broker and a speculator and had recently taken to eating opium. He was found lying unconscious in a room in a native hotel in Bhuleshwar where he was living. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital where he died of the effects of the drug. A verdict of death from opium poisoning was recorded.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Mead and the Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following selection of music to-day at 6 p.m. under the direction of Mr. A. W. Maliggiani, Bandmaster:—

March	Quick Step—Maliggiani
Overture	Hungarian—K Bela
Aria	Orfeo—Gluck
Selection	The Orchid—Caryll
Valse	Beautiful Danube—Straus
Sketch	Ireland for Ever—Myddleton
Polka	The Dragoons—Fahrbach

BAND AT THE MAHALAKSHMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3-30 p.m. this evening:—

March	Territorial—Blankenberg
Overture	Fra Diavolo—Auber
Trot	DeCavalerie—Rubinstein
Selection	The Gondoliers—Sullivan
Valse	Die Hydropaten—Gung'l
Serenata	Love in Idleness—Macbeth
Selection	Coster Songs—Chevalier

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, at the Bombay Gymkhana commencing at 6-15 p. m. this evening :—

Troop	Eileen Allanah—Dane
Selection	The Merry Widow—Lehar
Highland Patrol	Wee Macgreegor—Amers
Valse	Espana—Waldteufel
Selection	A Runaway Girl—I Caryll
Idyl	The Whispering of Flowers—Von Blon
Song	Adieu—Schubert

THEFT IN THE BORAH SANITARIUM.—Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Hiralal Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Tayeb Ali Adamji, a Borah, was charged with theft in respect of sundry ornaments valued at Rs. 570, the property of Ahmedali Shaikh Ali. The complainant lives in a room in the Adamji Peerbhoy Sanitarium, Queen's Road. The accused also lived there for the last two months. On Tuesday last the complainant discovered the theft of the ornaments which were placed in a steel trunk. The accused did not return to the Sanitarium that evening and the complainant naturally suspected him of the theft. The police were informed and the accused was arrested in a house of bad repute. The Magistrate adjourned the case and remanded the accused to jail.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, the Rev. N. Macnied, M. A., of Poona (Editor, the "Indian Interpreter") will deliver a public address to-day at 6 15 p.m. (S. T.) in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, on "Theism of the Rig Veda." Prof. S. R. Bhandarkar, M. A., has kindly consented to preside. The usual class of the Brotherhood will be held in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-morrow, at 9 a. m. (S. T.) when Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, B.A., (Cantab). Bar-at-Law, will expound Emerson's Essays. Junior Class.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. D. G. Dalvi, M.A., LL.B. to-morrow at 9 a.m. (S. T.) in the hall of the Gokuldas Tejpal High School, Agiary Lane, Bhuleshwar. Students of all High Schools studying in the VII and VIII Standards are cordially invited to attend, Subject.—"Gladstone" President: Principal D. G. Padhye, M. A.

MOST BEAUTIFUL AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS OF 1, 2, 3 SHILLINGS STORES CO.'S INEXPENSIVE AND SMART NOVELTIES.

Place them in a class for themselves, appealing to all who appreciate REFINEMENT, GOOD TASTE, AND EVERYTHING NEW.

Visitors are welcomed at 36, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, and whether a purchase is contemplated or not an inspection cannot fail to interest.

CALCUTTA BRANCH will be opened Shortly at 16, CHOWRINGHEE.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED CHEATING AND FORGERY.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman presided at a sitting of the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, and the trial of the part-heard case of Thursday was continued before his Lordship and the same Common Jury. The accused Mia Saheb Abdulali Mia Saheb Sharafali, a Borah stationery merchant, now an insolvent, and Manilal Tricumdas, his Hindu mehta and manager, were charged with forgery, using as genuine a forged document, cheating, and abetment of the offences. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal, Mody, and Runchordas, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first accused, while Mr. Rustom Wadia and Mr. Balubhai Desai, instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji, and Dalpatram, defended the second accused.

A POINT OF LAW.

Mr. Lowndes, who appeared for the first accused, raised a point of law at this stage. He said that, during the cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses, he intended to tender in evidence a number of documents, and he asked for his Lordship's ruling on the question of the right of final reply by the defence if the documents were received and admitted. In the Bhala Sedition case it was held by Mr. Justice Batty that the defence lost its right of final reply when documents were put in on behalf of the defence during the cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses. That was a decision which was not binding on his Lordship; as before the year 1902, when the decision in the Bhala Sedition case was given, the invariable practice of the Court was that the defence was allowed to say the last word, and it only lost that right when witnesses were called for the defence. Mr. Lowndes submitted that tendering of documents during the cross-examination of prosecution witnesses, was mere rebutting evidence, which formed no part of the evidence for the defence as contemplated by Section 292 of the Code, and that the defence in no way lost its right of final reply.

Mr. Taleyarkhan argued that the right of reply was given by Section 292, and from that section in the amended Code, it was clear that the accused forfeited his right of final reply in case he adduced evidence. That section was so construed by Mr. Justice Batty in the Bhala Sedition case; and Mr. Justice Davar had followed that decision in the recent Tilak Trial.

Mr. Justice Beaman remarked that to his mind it was clear that the defence lost its right of final reply after the case for the prosecution was closed and the accused was asked if he wished to call any evidence. If he then called any evidence or tendered any documents on which he wished to rely, he lost his right of final reply. In the sections referred to, time was of the essence of the procedure. His Lordship, however, held that the defence did not lose its right of final reply by tendering documents during the cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses. His Lordship said he would allow Mr. Taleyarkhan to object to any document which would take him by surprise, and of which the prosecution did not know anything.

The trial of the case was then proceeded with, and the complainant Shumbha Prasad Virjashankar was cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes at great length. His cross-examination was not over when the Court adjourned until 11 a. m. to-day.

SUIT FOR PARTITION.

Offerings of a Musjid.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, yesterday, the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of a case in which one Ashrafbi Javje Lalkhan and 13th others, original plaintiffs and respondents sued Kaji Shabudin and three others, original defendants and appellants for partition of the family property and for a share in the emoluments with respect of a tomb or musjid dedicated to a Pir. Mr. S. R. Bakhale appeared for the appellants and Mr. G. S. Rao represented the respondents.

The allegation of the plaintiff was that the whole property belonged in common to the family of the parties and has not been partitioned; that the produce used to be divided between the plaintiff and the defendants; that disputes arose when plaintiffs were refused their share by the defendants. They further alleged that they were entitled to the offerings placed before the tomb of the Pir and they were entitled along with the defendants to clean the tomb and light lamps therein. Defendants contended that the suit was time-barred and if plaintiffs were entitled to anything, they could not claim equal shares with the defendants but only a sixth. Defendants' father had another brother whose children are also entitled to the property. With regard to the tomb the contention of the defendants was they alone had the right to the offerings made before it. The original suit was decided by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmednagar, who gave a decree for the plaintiff and allowed him to take from the defendants half a share on equitable partition of the property. Regarding the tomb property and the offerings, he held that the lands were not to be partitioned, but plaintiffs were entitled to recover from the defendants half a share in the net produce after deducting the expenditure incurred in connection with the mosque. In appeal, the District Judge of Ahmednagar dismissed it with costs. Against this decree an appeal was admitted into the High Court, and their Lordships, after reviewing the evidence, said that the decree of the Lower Court as to the quantum of the share of the plaintiff must be affirmed, but a matter regarding a mortgage has been left in doubt in the Lower Court, which they said ought to be cleared up, for which purpose the suit was remanded to the Lower Court.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

CLAIMS FOR BROKERAGE.

At the Small Causes Court, Mr. Donald, the second Judge, disposed of a suit instituted by the plaintiff Ardeshir Nowroji Davar against the defendant Jehangir Maneckji Contractor to recover the sum of Rs. 450 for brokerage alleged to be due to him for having procured a purchaser for the sale of defendant's property at Grant Road.

The defence was that the plaintiff did not effect the purchase or introduce Mr. E. S. Davar as a purchaser and that no brokerage was due to the plaintiff. The defendant contended that the sale of his property to the purchaser Mr. Davar was effected by another broker to whom he had paid the brokerage.

Mr. R. K. Dadachanji appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. K. K. Suntoke represented the defendant. After having heard the evidence of the parties and of witnesses the learned Second Judge observed that the defendant produced the receipt for brokerage paid to his broker through whom the sale was effected and is corroborated by the evidence of that broker. It might be a fact that the defendant had asked the plaintiff to get the house sold and had offered to pay two per cent. brokerage to the plaintiff, if he got a buyer for Rs, 23,000 but the plaintiff did not succeed in doing so. The defendant had denied on oath that the purchaser Mr. E. S. Davar was introduced to him by the plaintiff and that though Mr. E. S. Davar was served with a witness summons by the plaintiff, he did not examine him as a witness at the hearing and it must be inferred that he would have given evidence hostile to the plaintiff's case had he been put in the box.

The learned Judge further observed that Mr. Ellappa Balaram who was examined as a witness by the plaintiff did not corroborate him but plainly contradicted him.

The suit was therefore dimissed with costs,

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

Annual General Meeting.

THE second annual meeting of the Bombay Commercial Gymkhana was held at the Gymkhana, on Thursday night, the Hon. A. Hill-Trevor, the President of the Gymkhana, being in the chair. There was a very large attendance of members. The President reviewed the last year's working, in the course of which he announced that the Gymkhana was absolutely free from debt. The membership had increased from 174 to 242 since the last annual meeting. The executive officers worked not only harmoniously but with commendable energy for the good of the members. The members, on the other hand, showed their keen appreciation of all that was done for their comfort, recreation and amusement, especially of the Band kindly lent by H. E. the Governor. The performance of this Band drew the largest attendance ever witnessed at the Gymkhana.

The report of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. H. E. Bryning, and the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Jas. Welch, and the audited accounts were read and adopted. The office-bearers for the ensuing year were elected by ballot.

A proposal made by Mr. G. W. Murray, to secure a representation on the Committee for the non-tradesmen members of the Gymkhana, gave rise to a lengthy discussion. It was negatived by a very large majority. Sundry minor and technical alterations in the rules, proposed by Mr. H. E. Bryning, were carried.

The proceedings concluded with an interesting presentation of a massive silver rose bowl to Mr. H. E. Bryning, in recognition of his valuable services and disinterested work as Honorary Secretary since the formation of the Gymkhana.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE enterprise of the Management of this excellent entertainment has found another outlet for their energy in being able to place before their visitors a set of pictures illustrating the terrible effects of the Earthquake in Italy. The incidents represented form a record of that awful disaster, the hideous reality of which could not be conveyed to the mind by the most prolific pen as forcibly as these pictures, which only need to be seen for a true conception to be formed of the appalling nature of the occurrence. The programme includes six other items, of which three are comic, and amongst the "The Timid Duellists" is specially amusing: the other three comprise "Water Sports," "Chrysanthemums," which is a beautifully coloured representation of Flowerland, and an effective dramatic representation of a "Glorious Dream." The crowded houses that form a recurring feature of these entertainments should satisfy the Proprietors that their efforts to please are appreciated, and should encourage them to continue to add items of special and general interest to their already will selected repertoire of interesting occurrences.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 5th February 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	Nil	0	0	0	0
Teheran ...	5	12	30 p.m.	1	10
Suez	5	14	5	0	38

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted, but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and

BRITISH INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Interview with Mr. Gandhi.

We take the following from "Natal Mercury" whose representative recently interviewed by Mr. Gandhi:—Asked what was the position to-day in the Transvaal, Mr. Gandhi said: The position to-day is that the Indians have gone through the struggle for the last two years, and over 2,000 have gone through the prisons of the Transvaal—that is to say, nearly one-third of the actual resident Indian population of the Transvaal, and one sixth of the possible Indian population of the Transvaal. This has also carried conviction amongst some representative Europeans, and, as a result, a small Committee has been formed, with Mr. W. Hosken as chairman, which Committee has pledge itself to support the British Indians in their struggle, even to the extent of facing imprisonment, if need be, until the claims put forward by the Indians, which these friends consider to be just, are granted. The Government considers that if will be able to starve us into submission. It is perfectly true that some may become exhausted and yield, but I believe that we have amongst ourselves a very large and sufficient number to carry on the struggle, in the face of all odds. There are some who have already sold out their business, given up everything and are merely carrying on the struggle because they consider that a good principle is involved, and, if my estimate is true, I can only say that the conclusion can be but one, viz., that our demands will be granted. How early or how late that will come about will depend upon our own strength. Then, in England, we have the South Africa, British Indian Committee, with Lord Ampthill—some time acting Viceroy of India—as chairman, also working for the same object, and that the Committee has on it many influential Anglo-Indians of wide experience, and I think that, if we are patient enough, we will be able to gain sympathy from all quarters. Meanwhile, the Transvaal Government has again begun to take active steps.

The Interviewer: Has the lawabiding Indian, rightly in the Transvaal, any substantial grievance against the laws there as they stand to-day?

Mr. Gandhi: Certainly. Although we are not now fighting on the ground of any such grievances, there are grievances. For instance, the most lawabiding Indian is deprived of the ownership of land, and cannot possess a piece of land in the country, except in special locations. That may be said to be a most tangible grievance. But that is apart from what we are fighting for. The principle involved in this struggle is, or was, at one time, religious, that is to say, the law of 1907 strikes at the religious sentiment of the people, but the principle object now is on account of the honour of the Indian race, for we are to be treated as an integral part of the Empire, or we are not.

The Interviewer: That is a wide principle, but, as I understand it, the real crux of the whole thing is this question of the right of educated Indians to enter the Transvaal. In that case there is the statement already referred to as to the Imperial Government not being prepared to quarrel with a self-governing Colony which denies that right of entry.

Mr. Gandhi: Then, in that case, we fight both the local Government and the Imperial Government. But I still believe that the Imperial Government is with us.

The Interviewer: Well, it is a certain "impasse" just now. You are simply fighting to make the position so unbearable that some Imperial action will be taken.

Mr. Gandhi: Well I have so great a faith in the spirit of the struggle, that I feel that before the Imperial Government intervenes all the Colonies in South Africa will say "No, we must grant those just demands."

THE "MERCURY'S" COMMENTS.

We have had much pleasure in giving Mr. Gandhi the opportunity of stating in our columns the case for the Indian community in their conflict with the Transvaal authorities. It seems to us, however, that his explanations do not offer much guidance as to how this regrettable difficulty is to be solved. At a time when it was most unpopular to do so in Natal, we lent our sympathy to the Transvaal Indians in their original struggle of a year ago with the Transvaal Government. We thought then, and we have seen no cause to revise the opinion, that the Transvaal Government were bent upon high-handed action which did not take the reasonable susceptibilities of the Indian residents into account. The correctness of our view was eventually shown when the Transvaal Government felt impelled to recede from their uncompromising attitude, and to fall in with the conciliatory and dignified overtures made to them by the leaders of the Asiatic community. The points at issue in the conflict now pending between the two parties appear very simple in themselves, but not by any means such as would appear easy of settlement; and the moral strength of the Indian position is not so obvious as it was in the earlier stage of the quarrel. In fact, it seems to us that the Transvaal Government now have the better of the argument, and that the Indians are fighting a battle in which there appears no immediate chance of their succeeding.

THE POINT AT ISSUE.

It is clear that the Transvaal Indians are now endeavouring to establish a right which the Imperial Government as we understand, have admitted that it is competent for a self-governing Colony to refuse. They desire the repeal of the Transvaal Act of 1907, so that educated Indians shall be admitted to the Transvaal as a matter of right, whether they have previously had domicile in the country or not. The Imperial Government have recognised that the Colony is entitled to pass such legislation as it pleases for the restriction and regulation of new immigration. In a speech made on Nov. 17, Colonel Seely said "he believed the effort to exclude the further importation of Asiatics into South Africa to be entirely sound. It was not that Asiatics were worse and lower than the whites, but because they could not be got to mix with the rest of the population." Mr. Gandhi asserts that Mr. Smuts promised to repeal the Transvaal Act of 1907, and that this promise was part of the compact made with a view to the termination of the crisis of a year ago. Mr. Smuts has denied that any such promise was made. It is a question of one man's word against another's as there is nothing in writing to show that Mr. Smuts committed himself in the sense alleged by Mr. Gandhi. In any case, the matter rests with the Transvaal Legislature, which has deliberately affirmed the principle embodied in the Act, and sanctioned by his Majesty's Government—the principle, namely, that Asiatics not having the right of previous domicile shall not be admitted to the Transvaal, except on such terms as the Government choose to impose.

THE EDUCATION TEST.

Mr. Gandhi states that the Indian community are willing that newcomers of their race should be admitted only upon fulfilling a very high education test, and that the test might be made so stringent as to be practically prohibitive. The objection to adopting this course, from the Transvaal point of view, does not need to be pointed out. It would be an abandonment of the broad principle as to the exclusion of fresh immigrants. It would be an admission of the principle that any Asiatic able to conform to a specified educational standard shall have the right of free entry to the Colony. The issue is of a nature that does not appear to lend itself to compromise. The Indians hope, no doubt, that by passive resistance they will be able to wear out the steadfastness of the Transvaal Government; that by appeals to sentimental politicians in London, and by demonstrations of sympathy from their compatriots in India, they will eventually succeed in obtaining the concessions for which they are contending. We do not say that they will not succeed in the end; but they are raising a question of the highest and widest Imperial moment, in which the forces at work are palpably against them. At the same time, we acknowledge that, just because the question is of Imperial moment, it might be desirable if the Imperial Government were to take steps, by means of a Conference of Colonial, Indian, and Home statesmen, to place the question of the status of British Indians in European Colonies of the Empire upon a definite basis.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

President Roosevelt delivered an important address on Jan. 18 in Washington on the occasion of the celebration of the diamond jubilee of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. He took as his subject the expansion of the white peoples during the past four centuries, and the address, remarks the "Times," correspondent, will long be remembered as one of his most forcible and far-reaching speeches. He discussed at some length the relations of the various European nations and of America with the native tribes whose countries they have occupied and controlled, or whose people they have civilised. He pointed out, with an extraordinary knowledge of the details of his subject and with a remarkable grasp of history, that on the whole the movement of civilisation had been fraught with lasting benefits to most of the peoples dwelling in those lands in which the "white expansion" had taken place. In the course of his speach the President said:—

"In India we encounter the most colossal example history affords of the successful administration by men of European blood of a thickly populated region in another continent. It is the greatest feat of the kind that has been performed since the breakup of the Roman Empire. Indeed, it is a greater feat than was performed under the Roman Empire. Unquestionably mistakes have been made; it would indicate qualities literally superhuman if so gigantic a task had been accomplished without mistakes. It is easy enough to point out shortcomings; but the fact remains that the successful administration of the Indian Empire by the English has been one of the most notable and most admirable achievements of the white race during the past two centuries. On the whole, it has been for the immeasurable benefit of the natives of India themselves. Suffering has been caused in particular cases and at particular times to these natives; much more often, I believe, by well-intentioned ignorance or bad judgment than by any moral obliquity. But on the whole there has been far more resolute effort to do justice, far more resolute effort to secure fair treatment for the humble and oppressed during the days of English rule in India than during any other period recorded in Indian history.

"England does not draw a penny from India for English purposes; she spends for India the revenues raisad in India; and they are spent for the benefit of the Indians themselves. Undoubtedly India is a less pleasant place than formerly for the heads of tyrannical States. There is now little or no room for the successful freebooter chieftains, for the despots who lived in gorgeous splendour while, under their cruel rule, the immense mass of their countrymen festered in sodden misery. But the mass of the people have been and are, far better off than ever before, and far better off than they would now be if the English control were overthrown or withdrawn. Indeed, if the English control were now withdrawn from India the whole peninsula would become a chaos of bloodshed and violence; all the weaker peoples and the most industrious and law-abiding would be pluadered and forced to submit to indescribable wrong and oppression; and the only beneficiaries among the natives would be lawless, the violent, and the bloodthirsty.

"I have no question that there are reforms to be advanced—that is merely another way of saying that the Government have been human. I have also no question that there is being made, and will be made a successful effort to accomplish these reforms. But the great salient fact is that the presence of the English in India, like the presence of the English in Egypt and the Soudan, of the French in Algiers, of the Russians in Turkestan, of the Germens in South-West and East Africa—and of all these peoples and of other white peoples in many other places—has been for the advantage of mankind. Every well-wisher of mankind, every true friend of humanity, should realise that the part which England has played in India has been to the immeasurable advantage of India, and for her honour, her profit, and her civilisation we should feel a profound satisfaction in the stability and the permanence of English rule. I have seen many American missionaries who have come from India, and I cannot over-state the terms of admiration in which they speak of English rule in India and of the incalculable benefits which it has conferred and is conferring upon the natives."

"Reuter," in reporting Dr. Sven Hedin's arrival at Moscow, states that, in conversation with the representative of the Swedish Telegraph Bureau, the explorer is reported to have said that the position of the British in Tibet appeared to be less favourable than it was before the expedition to Lhasa. The Tibetans, especially the clergy, were hostile to Great Britain, while the influence of China was growing. With the obvious intention of making Tibet a Chinese province, the Pekin Governemnr had sent a great number of officials into the country and had established garrisons. All this we owe to the conflict of ideas between Lord Middleton, when Mr. Bradrick, and Lord Curzon, and to the infatuated Radicalism which now rules the Government.

40 YEARS OF RHEUMATISM.

Patient could not Use her Fingers, or Raise her Arms.

"For nearly forty years I was a great sufferer from rheumatism," says Mrs. S. Coward, of 6, Nile Row, Poole, England. "Some times an attack would last nearly three months at a stretch. The pain was maddening. I couldn't use my fingers, much less dress myself or raise my arms to my head. I am glad to tell you that your Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have quite cured me, and, what is more, I have

BEEN CURED OVER A YEAR,

for now I never suffer like I used to, though I always keep a box of Doan'n Backache Kidney Pills by me to use when the weather is damp and trying.—(Signed) (Mrs.) S. Coward."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 30, Bombay.

THE POSITION IN INDIA.

A Recent Visitor's Views.

Mr. Douglas Story, the war correspondent, spoke in London on Jan. 17 on the condition of India, from which country he has just returned. He had had intended to illustrate his remarks with cinematograph pictures taken in the so-called insurrectionary districts, but he explained that he had been asked by the Government to suppress them. Mr Story was present in Calcutta when the attempt was made on the life of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and during all the occurrences which led to the passing of the Crimes Act.

His general view is that the present condition of India is due among other things to the aggressive promulgation of our national views of religion. the compulsory establishment of free trade, the spread of education, and the widening of the suffrage. "I believe," he said, "in all these root principles of Victorian policy, but they must be applied in accordance with the greatest of Victorian theories—the Darwinian theory—they must be applied gradually, and the consumation desired cannot be obtained by omitting any of the intermediate steps." India, he said, could not be ripe for equality with the rest of the Empire when not more than one man in ten could read and not one in a hundred could do so from English. Speaking of education in India he said one of its dangers was that it launched upon Indian life a vast army of educated men for whom there was no work. He admitted the ability shown by educated natives, but it was not of a kind that could be used in governing a great Empire.

The question was constantly asked, was India loyal? The truth was that there was no loyalty in India. Why should there be? Loyalty implied fidelity and devotion, and India owed us neither. She owed us at the most a fair return for benefits received, and to ninety-nine per cent. of the population these were matters of no moment. He did not wonder in the circumstances that there was no loyalty in India. We could not yet place more power in the hands of the natives. The mills of evolution, he said, grind exceeding small, but we must wait their grist or face atrocious anarchy.

The lecturer thought Mr. Keir Hardie's visit had done a great deal of mischief, and less by what he said than by what he wore. He explained that for the governing class correct behaviour was no mere snobbery in India, but was as incumbent on a man as the payment of his debts. As Lord Morley had said, India was perhaps the only country where bad manners were a political crime, and the picture of Mr. Keir Hardie representing the Mother of Parliaments in his rough and ready get-up had sunk into the minds of the people and done more to sap British influence and authority than all the utterances of seditions speakers. Mr. Story contrasted the Indian bomb-thrower with the Russian, greatly to the disadvantage of the former. The Russian anarchist was generally prepared to take the consequences of his own acts and involve himelf in the ruin he brought upon others. Not so the Indian anarchist, who generally arranged to be out of reach when his bomb came into action. Speaking of the King's Proclamation, he said it was received with feelings of apprehension among the British community and of disappointment by the Bengalis.

Summing up the position in India, he said there could be no doubt that a state of insurrection exists, but it had been proved that where the Government had been strong the agitaton had ceased and crime had diminished, and that where the Government had been weak agitation had been active and crime had increased. "I don't anticipate a second Mutiny,' he said in conclusion. "The elements are not in existence for a rising of soldiers. The attempts to infect the native troops had not been successful, and the grant of increased pay has given general satisfaction. The present movement is cowardly and treacherous, is carried on in the dark, and depends for its weapons on the chemist and the concealed bomb-thrower and not upon the manly soldier. Under the reform proposals the natives have received as large a share in the government of the country as they are capable of exercising, and in view of these reform proposals it behoves the Government to take the severest measures to preserve the authority of the Crown, and it is our duty to do nothing to imperil that authority.

MINE DISASTERS.

Three Days' Deluge on the Rand.

170 LIVES LOST BY BURSTING DAM.

London, Jan. 23.

Floods have followed a three days' deluge in the Transvaal and Northern Natal. Railways are disorganised and bridges washed away, and a disaster is threatening the Rand mines from burst dams. In the Witwatersrand Mine alone there is one thousand feet of water, with no hope of saving six whites and over a hundred and fifty natives at the bottom.

Johannesburg, Jan. 22.

Reports of disasters due to nearly three days' continuous rain are pouring in from all over the Witwatersrand area. Two dams at the Witwatersrand Mine, near Gormiston, burst, and six whites and a hundred and fifty natives were drowned. The water is now a thousand feet deep in the maine.

The missing include the following: Mac-Evoy, Ross, Whitford (all British), as well as two Dutchmen and a Russian.

A Cornishman, named Williams, had a marvellous escape. He was swept by the rush of water right across the main shaft into a drive on the other side where for ten hours he remained chin deep in the water until rescued.

A flood at Ellsburg, near Gormiston, caused the deaths of fourteen natives. Several houses were washed away.

Owing to the flooded state of the country, details of these disasters cannot so far be obtained, but ta'es of great distress are hourly being received.

All records of rainfall in January have already been surpassed.

9 p. m.

Rain commenced to pour in torrents at seven o'clock to-night. The Croesus Dam, west of Johannesburg, burst, but no fatalities took place. It is feared that the large Mooifontein Dam in the same district will go. The residents in thirty houses in the vicinity were warned to leave. A number of houses in Johannesburg have partly fallen, and several people have been injured.

There is some anxiety regarding the huge Robinson Dam, on the outskirts of Johannesburg. If it bursts a very serious disaster will be inevitable.

Johannesburg, Jan. 22.

Several inches of rain have fallen in the past twenty-four hours. Twenty million gallons of water held up by the May Consolidated Dam rushed down and flooded the Witwatersrand Goldmine, usually called Knight's. It is reported to be up to the sixth level. Two whites have been rescued.

If the rain goes on there is grave reason to fear that more dams will break down and this means a huge escape of water and a serious shortage in the supply to the mines, affecting their working.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 5.

Rain is reported from the North of the Peninsula, but falls have not been heavy, the largest amount being a quarter of an inch in Hoshangabad. This rain has been associated with the disturbance shown over Bombay and Deccan yesterday, which has moved in a North-Easternly direction and has its centre now near Chanda.

The pressure distribution over the central parts of the country is noteworthy, in that it is causing high and very dry North-Easterly winds to the North of the depression, and as long as these continue to feed into it, heavy rain is not probable. It is likely, however, that as the disturbance approaches the East Coast of the Peninsula, humid winds from the Bay may be drawn in and rain is then likely to increase. Temperature is low in North-West India and the United Provinces.

Forecast.—Light rain is probable in the Central Provinces, Orissa and the adjacent Districts to the North.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 5TH FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 5th February, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is normal in the extreme north and lower than usual elsewhere; night temperature is everywhere in defect.

The United Provinces.—No telegram has been received from Jhansi. Skies are clear except at Allahabad where heavy cloud has appeared. Humidity is normal at Allahabad and in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature has fallen and is generally lower than usual; the minimum is normal at Allahabad and low at the other stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal in Lower Sind but in defect elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—Skies are moderately clouded at Indore but are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is normal round the Gulf of Cambay but lower than usual over the rest of the division; the minimum is in defect in Kathiawar and generally normal elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad records 0·19 inch of rain. Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme western districts and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in defect at Saugor but is either equal to or above the average over the rest of the division. Day temperature is normal except in the north-east where it is in defect; night temperature is normal in the north-eastern districts but high elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Bombay and normal elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the maximum at some stations.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are very lightly clouded in Hyderabad but are clear in the Bombay Deccan. The moisture in the air is generally equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal except for a defect at night at some stations in the South Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—An area of relatively low pressure which lay yesterday over the Bombay Deccan has moved eastwards and is shown over Berar and the adjacent parts of the Central Provinces. It has caused a light fall of rain at Hoshangabad and skies are now heavily clouded at Allahabad and in the north-eastern districts of the Central Provinces.

Pressure continues to fall in Bushire and cloud has also increased. Weather is becoming disturbed in Persia.

A few light showers may occur in the South United Provinces and in the north-eastern districts of the Central Provinces.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY SUGARCANE.

The following is the final memorandum on the sugarcane crop of the Bombay Presidency including Native States for the season of 1908-09:—

[Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1906-07 the area under sugarcane in the British territory of the Presidency included in this forecast has represented some 2·3 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.]

(Information up to 20th January.)

Area.—The latest reports show the total area under sugarcane as under:—

	Acres.
British Districts	52,500
Native States	31,000
Total ...	83,500

12·4 per cent. over last year's area.

The area in British Districts shows a fall of about 8 per cent. below last year due mainly to the deficiency of water-supply in wells and channels at sowing time, owing to the early cessation of rain in 1907. The Native States on the other hand report an increase of 80 per cent. due to the receipt of more complete information.

Season.—The crop started well except in a few places in the East Deccan where water-supply was deficient. Later on the excessive rain in July-August did some injury to the crop in parts of West Deccan and Kanara and its deficiency at the end of the season has affected the yield in North Gujarat, West Khandesh and a few places in East Deccan and Karnatak.

Outturn.—In the British Districts of Gujarat the yield varies from 60 to 70 per cent, of the normal in the north, to 90 per cent. in the south. Native States return it at 90 to 95 per cent. In the Deccan West Khandesh reports 52 per cent. and Ahmednagar 65 per cent. of the normal; elsewhere the yield varies between 71 and 87 per cent. In the Karnatak the crop is expected to yield about 83 per cent. in Kolhapur and 60 to 70 per cent. elsewhere. In the Konkan it is normal in Thana, and about two-thirds of it in Kanara. The total estimated outturn comes to—

	Tons.
British Districts	131,400
Native States	77,700
Total ...	199,100

87 per cent. over last year.

The crop is usually a twelve-month one and its harvest commences from the middle of November to the end of March, and sometimes extends to the end of May according as it is sown early or late.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

GAIETY GOSSIP.

Tuesday was a holiday, so we started out soon after breakfast for a picnic. We were four cars full, each holding a party, a "shover" spare tire and a share of provisions. The ladies were dressed in what the French call English dress: silk shirts, neat little turn down collars, coloured ties, tweed or serge skirts, serviceable shoes, to which were added for this country sun topees with large encircling veils necessary to keep out the dust, and chamois gloves, while each carried a box of sweets or case of cigarettes according to age and habit. The corners of the cars were cushioned with coats and tartan rugs. We started off through Mahim Woods along the twisty-turny road, among the dark palm trees, over Bandra Causeway, where the tide was in and deep, on to Santa Cruz. Here we paused to pick up the rest of the party who had been a-hunting and were all merry and aglow with the long run there had been and full of stories of the sham fights taking place at Santa Cruz between the Volunteers that morning. The ladies of the party then pulled their veils around them and over their faces, the men placed their goggles and buttoned their coats and with a whirr-rr we went off along the shining road. Through Andheri we passed, along the side of One Tree hill where the mango trees shade the road, over a little hunchback bridge beside the topes of Goregaum, through the street of the village alive with chickens, pye dogs and goats, muddled up with swift glances of naked brown-eyed children. The level crossing is open so over we go and laugh to see No. 2 car held up behind us. At the same time our car stops with a sudden jerk which pitches us unceremoniously back in our seats and we see a pair of "masth" bullocks blocking the road, threatening either to back into us with head down and plenty of vigour or else to take the bank down into the paddy-field with such dash as we would call top speed; their drivers, however, use a little persuasion in bullock language which is regulated with gresen does, accompanied by pedal work, and the bullocks continue there drive in the stateliness which is usual to their kind. Before we get off again No. 2 car passes us with a flourish and a cloud of dust which turns the landscape to nothing and makes us all choke. We wait to let it subside and then, oh horrors! what did he say? A puncture; is it really? Well we all get out and look whilst Sambo sets to work with his coat off and then we wander to one side in the shade, light cigarettes and watch the birds and hide in the bushes out of the way of the dust of No. 3 and No. 4 who go by with enquiries and jeers. A crowd of native boys mostly Goanese surround us, and we suggest races for them round the babul tree in the paddy field. They need a good deal of persuasion, then off they go in heats of four. The little boy in pink who has outgrown his clothes will surely win with such a lead; no, look, the sound-faced lad in blue is gaining. The old man is pumping on very steady. Who is this coming up at break-neck speed? oh, the little boy who held the dog, the dog barks, the crowd cheers, and the pink boy wins by a neck. The next heat was easily won by a scraggy youth who had to take off his shoes to run, as one man the second in was handicapped by his little son who sat across his hip. The girls were then offered a turn but the little misses were shy and flew away in a great hurry, so the finals took place between "scraggy'un" and "pink'an" in which the pink'un held the lead until he fell at a bund. He was overtaken but recovered quickly and came in a good first. The prizes were awarded and the car soon ready, and off we ran to Gorebunder where the others were settled down to lunch off pies and chicken, ham and cold potatoes, and waiting for us with longing faces to bring the bread and soda-water.

After lunch we did as we liked, some to sleep, some to wander amongst the ruins, some to talk and smoke and wake the sleepers, until the cry of "on again" collected us all, and after a great packing up off we went towards Thana. The road is a dreamland, reminding one of Devonshire country lanes, The Irish bridge makes one think of that green island. The creek runs along the side as a Scotch loch does. Thana brings us back to India full of folk and byle gharries, and we dash on whilst the sun is getting low, touching everything with a pink glow. The Causeway makes us draw up, as the carts are travelling slowly over it, but we soon get through and turn down to Dadar and over the two railways, find ourselves in Mahim again with the shades of night above us and the shadows of the palm-trees around us, after a lovely day, a day to be remembered and one of change from the usual round of social pleasures of clubs, teas, lunches, dancing in electric lit rooms, dinner parties in rooms with picture covered walls. Yes, the change to green and wind-swept trees, laughing sunlit water, country peopled with birds, and views of hills and boats and palms, tall churches and snug built villages.

W. A.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—JAN. 22.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major-Gen A W L Bayly, C B, C S I, D S O, I A, Assistant-Surg R J Murphy, I S M D, B
Mr H D de M Carey, B Cav
Mr H S Oliphert, B
Mr C F Russell, B
Col H L Stafford, R E
Col W Thuillier, 66 Punj
Major W C French, 2-3 G R
Capt A E Jehnson, 1 G R
Capt B C Kensington, 130 Bal
Capt T R Price, 11 Lrs
Capt N C Bannatyne, 128 Prs
Lieut J S Graham, 121 Prs

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major A L Duke, I M S, B, 1 day
Major A G Hendley, I M S, B, 6 mo M C
Mr F L J Williamson, B Cav, to 12-7-09 on M C
Mr G E R Graham, B Cav, 1 mo M C
Mr G D Martin, B, 6 mo M C
Mr F W Newton, B, 3 mo M C
Mr E J Pope, B, 6 mo M C
Mr G F Handcock, M, 4 mo M C
Mr M G Sykes, M 6 mo M C
Mr J H White, B, 2 days
Major F Josica, 2nd Lancers, Vety Dept, Bo, 6 mo M C
Major H A Carleton, 93 Burma Inf, 4 days
Capt. W E Chatdecott R E to date of joining Chatham course.
Capt F T Thompson, I M S 2 days
Capt E W McK. Ballantyne, 27 Lt Cav, 6 mo M C
Lieut. C A Beer, 3 Bmb 6 mo M C
Lieut G D Rice S and T Corps, 6 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr W C Fasson, B
Mr H D W Brooks, B
Mr P P Sweeting, M
Lieut A L Morris, 17 Inf
Second Lieut F Oswald, 20 Deccan Horse,

The death is announced of Col. P. R. Legh, late of the 17th Mahrattas. He obtained his commission in 1879, and became captain in 1890, and lieutenant-colonel in 1904.

Col. George H. O'Malley, brother of Sir Edward Loughlin O'Malley, died on Jan. 16, at Cannes, after a painful illness. He was buried in the Protestant cemetery at Cannes, Sir Edward being present at the funeral.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

A CELEBRATED BEAUTY

Head Pains, Gout, Lassitude—

Readers *see for themselves* that those in a position to *pick and choose*—whether they are Royal Personages, popular celebrities, experienced doctors, nurses, athletes, &c.—without exception *unhesitatingly select* Phosferine as the one certain remedy for all nervous disorders. All these distinguished people positively attribute their increased energy, efficiency, or prowess, to the revitalising potency of Phosferine, and their opinion is again confirmed by the celebrated beauty, Mrs. Una de Louth, who finds the wonderful tonic imparts such a delightful feeling of youthful vigour, that she can retain her good looks without the least trouble. Mrs. Una de Louth is deeply grateful for the inestimable service Phosferine rendered her in completely curing gouty head pains, and so effectually dispelling the nervous depression and lassitude which endangered her exceptional beauty, that she has kindly permitted us to publish her happy experience of Phosferine for the benefit of other readers.

Quite driven away.

Mrs. Una de Louth (the beautiful and talented Society reciter, and daughter of a late well known Member of Parliament), writes:—"I have great pleasure in stating that your Phosferine has done more for me than all the doctors, for long standing and severe gouty pains in my head. Indeed, I have had instantaneous relief after taking only a few drops of your wonderful world-famed remedy and I would never be without it in the house again on any consideration—I treasure it among my household gods.

I always find Phosferine helps me and invigorates my system to a wonderful extent, and before acting or reciting have never known it to fail. It is in my opinion a tonic that has marvellous and lasting effect, and all who have tried it agree with me that I do not over-rate it in the least."—8, Lansdowne Square, Hove, Sussex.—November, 2, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Quinsy
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Malaria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
The Imperial Family of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½ 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

RONEO LETTER COPIER.

NO WATER REQUIRED IN OPERATION.

RONEO, LTD.,

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

8,000 Doctors Recommend

Coleman's Wincarnis for exhaustion, nervous debility and especially during convalescence after a lingering illness. Its great value lies in its unique power of invigorating the blood and thus supplying new strength and stamina to the entire system. Its wonderfully bracing, tonic effect prevents both physical and mental breakdown and fortifies the body against infection and disease.

Coleman's Wincarnis is recommended not only for those who are weak but to those who are comparatively hale and hearty; its use is of incalculable value whenever the weakening, depressing influences of hot climate, etc., are at work.

Sole Manufacturers—Coleman & Co., Ltd., Norwich and London, England. Agents in all the principal towns in India and Burma.

WINCARNIS

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

Professor Lees-Smith's Lecture.

YESTERDAY, in the Hall of the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution, Professor Lees-Smith of the London School of Commerce and Economics delivered the last of the series of lectures on Commercial Education, before a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided.

Professor Lees-Smith, speaking on the subject of Preferential Tariff, said that as he had pointed out about a fortnight ago, in case of India being granted her fiscal freedom and allowed to impose tariff duty, she would concentrate her attention not only on import duties but also on export duties. What were the commodities that would be naturally chosen for the purpose of export duties? All economists were unanimous that the best commodity for export duties was the one in which the exporting country had a monopoly. The peculiarity of export duties was that the greater part of the duty would be paid by the foreign consumer, because the burden of the rise in prices fell not on the exporting country, but on the foreign consumer. The one great article of export that stood out prominently was the raw jute. It fulfilled the conditions laid down by economists. But the chief danger that faced the jute industry in future was not foreign competition but a possible deficiency in the production of that article. They would come to articles of a more dubious category. They were raw hides, skins. As regarded wheat the assumption was that if a duty on wheat were laid, there would be less export and more consumption in India. But this would not be the case by all means. The result in the long run would be that as there would be less export so the area of wheat grown would be contracted every year, and in times of crises, it would be lesser still. He wished to emphasise the fact that the best preventive against a famine of wheat was to have a large export of wheat, so in normal years they would have a normal quantity of wheat and in abnormal years they would have something to fall back upon. The result would be that the larger the famine, the greater would be the quantity of wheat left in this country for consumption. As regarded rich, an export duty had already been laid on that article, but as a matter of fact they could scarcely have selected a more unsuitable commodity for export duty, when India and Burma had a monopoly of it; but at present other countries also supplied the article, and therefore it lacked the condition of monopoly. At one time it was a natural commodity that was essential. The discussion of the question of what India had to gain from preferential tariff was of such vital importance to the decision they would have to take in the near future that he would like to dwell on the subject at some length. The chief articles which India exported were raw jute, tea, wheat, hides and skins, raw cotton and rice. These represented a large percentage of the total value of their exports to England. In jute, their only serious competitor was Dundee, but they could not hope for preference against Great Britain. As regarded rice and wheat Great Britain had not the slightest intention of offering them preference. Even if India offered England preference, the latter had nothing to offer to serve their (India's) industries. Of course, there were some articles on which India could have a preference, but they were of minor importance. Tobacco was such an article, and even if Great Britain offered India a preference on it, it was impossible to expect, as everybody who had smoked Indian tobacco would admit it as unlikely, that even the poorest classes in England would go in for it instead of the tobacco they use at present. As sugar was also a negligible quantity, as India did not export it in great quantity to England. Coffee was undoubtedly an article, where a preference would be advantageous, but that article also was of minor importance. He would now come to the schemes which were almost official in their character. He related the history of his Tariff Commission appointed by Mr. Chamberlain. The Commission had four alternative schemes. But it had to be remembered that Great Britain was not willing to raise the prices of those raw materials on which her industries depended, and it was raw materials that India mostly exported. The most remarkable thing was that the Tariff Commission had been forced to the conclusion that they must have to impose tariff not only against foreign countries but also against the colonies themselves. This introduced a profound alteration in their conclusion the coming back to India, the one article on which preference might be effective was wheat. The proposals of the Tariff Commission were to have a general tariff of 2 shillings per quarter on wheat, and then a preferential tariff of one shilling per quarter for colonies. By the arrangement India would have an advantage over foreign countries, but on the other hand, she would have to face the protective duty of one shilling for the colonies. It was impossible to say what in the end would prove advantageous to India.

In conclusion he said this was the last of the lectures that he was to deliver there. He had begun his first lecture there by saying that it was a very strange experience to him to deliver his lectures before an Indian audience. He did not feel a stranger now; and he might say that he would never be an entire stranger again. He proposed to put the substance of his lectures in book form. He hoped he should be taking some part in the life of this land, in future. It had been said by some that one who stayed for some time in India would get pessimistic about that country. But in his case the result was that his belief in the future of the people of India had grown far stronger than two months ago. He had learnt that the Indians had many qualities which they in England might profit by acquiring. They had patience which was marvellous. They were kindly. They possessed many other good qualities. What they needed was confidence —confidence in each other, confidence in themselves. Without confidence in each other they could not co-operate, and co-operation was the test of civilisation. He would ask them to strike out new paths, be pioneers. They would then be able to teach mankind a lesson. He would ask them to avoid ferocity, cruelty, heartlessness, which disfigured western civilisation. Then they would be one of the proudest nations on earth (Lord Applause).

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Professor Lees-Smith said that their regret was that the Professor had brought the lectures at an end when he had ceased to be a stranger to the Indians. It was gratifying to find that he would carry with him to England impressions of a complimentary character about the Indian people. It had been proved that the Indian people always welcomed every one who came as a disinterested friend. Professor Lees-Smith had succeeded in enlightening and informing public opinion regarded the subject of commercial education. He (the speaker) believed that in a year or two probably, the University would have to take up the subject and institute a Faculty of Commerce. He was sure he was echoing the sentiments of all present when he said that they were much obliged to Professor Lees-Smith for his interesting lectures. He had demonstrated that Commercial Education had ideals as high as those of literary education. He wished the Professor great success, long life and prosperity (Loud Applause).

HUMAN ORIGIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The brief controversy on "Human Origins,' which took place in the columns of one of your contemporaries some weeks ago, seems to have stirred the Jesuits of Bombay as yesterday's lecture on the subject would indicate. Though the lecture was in no way a reply to the question of your contemporary's correspondent regarding the antiquity of man, and the story of the Fall, and the scheme of Redemption, yet the lecturer attempted to say something about the so-called "Missing link." It must be said 'en passant' that the origin of man has absolutely nothing to do with the question of the antiquity of his existence—a fact which has been established beyond question by innumerable evidences from geology, palæontology, archæology and history, not to mention common sense, which, alone, prevents one from accepting the absurd theory that Adam and Eve were created six or seven thousand years ago, and that all mankind is descended from them. The importance of the question and the grave concern it exercises on the mind of many theologians can be judged from the tone of apologetic literature. Read, for instance, the few lines in last Saturday's "Catholic Examiner" in which a writer tries to answer the question put in your contemporary's columns and thus assure the readers of that journal that, even if the history proves to be non-historical, it cannot affect the dogmas of the Redemption, as Christianity "is embodied in the life and death of Jesus Christ, the teaching of the Apostles, and the writings of St. Paul." Is it possible to come across a vaguer statement than this?—a reasoning in a more vicious circle? Clearly, science has the effect of a chemical solvent on the hitherto rigid dogmas of Christianity. It renders them so elastic as to fit in anything. I am also surprised to find in the same journal the statement that "if a Catholic foolish enough is found to say that the flint implements discovered are freaks of nature, street boys would be set at him." Let me refer the writer of the passage to one Catholic at least, the Revd. von Hammerstein, S.J., who, in his book called "Edgor," does maintain this. Now, to come to last night's lecture, the Rev. M. Blatter tried to show that if the question of the missing link is discredited, the descent of man from the lower animals cannot be established. The learned lecturer forgot that the question of the origin of man from the lower animals is established from more reliable sources than the chances of some fossilized bones being preserved in geological strata. Can any theologian or scientist of repute nowadays dispute the fact that comparitive anatomy, biology, embryology and, to a certain extent, palæontology do not indicate this. From this data, science, by the laws of induction and deduction, establishes the fact. No amount of destructive criticism will convince any competent observer that such is not the case. But it is well known in the history of science that new facts have to struggle to displace old ones. While the struggle lasts, theologians live in whatever gaps the new theory may offer. To retain their hold, they avidly seize the opinions of highly conservative scientists or amateur scientists who are anxious to make a name and find favour in the other camp. Armed with such points as these may offer, they make skilful appeal to prejudice and so forth, and thus succeed, for a considerable time, to retard progress. Virchow's views, those of Professor Fowler, and a few others are incessantly repeated. But do the public know the number of eminent authorities who simply smile at such puerile objections? If to-day these objections are recorded in scientific works it is to show the care with which science weighs all evidences that are brought forward. Personally, when I read Virchow's views on Evolution they remind me of Guy Patin, a Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris in the time of the celebrated Harvey, the discover of the circulation of the blood. Guy Patin stoutly objected to the new theory of the circulation of the blood. He would have none of it. What an advantage theologians of that time would have derived of Guy Patin's objections, had the circulation of the blood anything to do with religious dogmas!

After all, last night's lecture convinced me more than ever that certain lecturers can only succeed to win the applause of their audience by making skilful appeals to prejudice, and to caluminate. Haeckel was accused of falsifying his biological plates, an old, absurd story that was invented some years ago. It is so ridiculous and malicious that it deserves no other comment except the contempt it deserves. Clever appeal to conceit, accusations when no proofs are forthcoming, some adjectives here and there, a jointy and airy manner of disposing serious facts that have occupied the lifetime of eminent men, are about the best way to succeed in a middle where knowledge is poor.

ONE PRESENT.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND INDIAN GENTLEMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It was laid down in the King Emperor's Proclamation of last November that the principle of British rule in India was based upon "obliterating distinctions of race." This principle is being carried out in the proposals of British statesmanship. Much of its good influence, however, will be defeated if Englishmen in India stultify it by their personal conduct towards Indians. Any racial exclusiveness which ordains that an Indian gentleman, because of his complexion, is not to be received as a social equal by Englishmen, is inconsistent with the principles of British rule in India. Yet Indian gentlemen are still regarded as unfit to set foot inside the chief clubs and are in many towns excluded from all but second-rate hotels. Has not the time arrived for the more liberal-minded Englishmen in India to use their influence to break down a colour barrier unworthy of the British spirit?

A visitor from England cannot fail to observe the indignation with which men of standing hear any story of a wanton insult offered by their countrymen to an Indian. Nevertheless, I have witnessed conduct on the railways which I should not have believed to be possible if I had not seen it. I realised then how easily the seeds of race hatred and sedition could be sown in the mind of a sensitive Indian. Political concessions might be distant matters to him individually compared to personal insult. It has been a part of my work in India to mingle freely with Indians, and from the enquiries which I have throughout made, it is clear that the majority of educated Indians have at one time or another been insulted on account of their race. Yet it ought not to be difficult to hold in check a minority of ill-bred bullies. If those Englishmen to whom such conduct is abhorrent—and they are the majority—were, whenever they saw it, to themselves interfere, on behalf of the good name of their country, it could not long continue. Indian gentlemen also encourage it themselves; for, when they start proceedings and the guilty party realises that grave consequences will follow a public disclosure, Indians are too often persuaded to tamely accept a formal and meaningless apology.

Lastly, those who object to travelling with Indians should be willing to pay for their luxury by reserving a compartment to themselves. Otherwise, their objections are insulting.—Yours, etc.

H. B. LEES SMITH.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A COMPARATIVELY small number of people attended the meet of the Bombay Foxhounds at Santa Cruz on Thursday morning. Doubtless owing to the approaching Horse Show some animals are not being hunted in order that no risks may be run in placing them in an unfit condition for the show, but the exceptionally hard season we have had must have told severely on a large number of horses. Almost before it was properly light a move was made for the covert, which lies close to the dry tank by Parla village, and the hounds immediately announced the fact that a Jackal had been spending the previous night in this neighbourhood. He was not destined to stay there any longer as the pack rushed out of the wood with a strong chorus of "music," and tore across the adjoining ricefields. A stretch of bad Melon ground had then to be ridden over as best we could, but getting rid of this dangerous area of land the pack turned to the left, and we then galloped over another good line of paddy fields and out on to the open Melon ground as far as Sahar Hill. Hounds ran straight up the steep side of the hill, down the other side, and skirting the end of the Bomanwadi Valley led us to the South of Sahar village. A magnificent tract of rice country was then crossed, the Jackal apparently having set his mask for the Backwater, but some distance before we should have come near the stream the pack took a sharp left handed turn and streaked away at rare speed across the Andheri Road right into the middle of the village of Marole, and succeeded in vanquishing the Jackal in the huge tank surrounding which most of the village is built. The gallop had been very delightful and the country traversed, except for the pieces of Melon ground, as good as any in the whole of Salsette. We were "in the air" practically the whole time owing to the constant jumping, and a good and clever horse was undoubtedly needed to negociate satisfactorily such a line of country.

Time being still in hand the Master decided to return to the covert which is situated on the North side of Sahar village, and those people who desired to change their horses having done so with commend able promptitude, hounds were put into this wood. Rarely indeed does this covert fail us, and the Jackal found there yesterday morning must surely have been a remarkable specimen of his breed to be responsible for the very long and protracted hunt which subsequently followed. Getting away over the ricefields on the East side of the wood we run as far as the Andheri Road once more, and crossing this road we literally raced over the Grange Bunds. Turning to the left at the end of these banks, we skirted the near side of Stacey's Tank and into the Mango Tope, so well known as containing those remarkable Jackals which have given us such delightful hunts on so many Tuesday mornings. Taking a line through the brushwood and trees inside this Tope, hounds made a wide loop as it were, thereby rendering it by no means an easy matter for many of us to keep on proper terms with them. After a short time however they work their way out into the open woodlands beyond, and a very, fast hunt is carried on over the big hill, on which the Marole caves are situated. Getting with difficulty, down the rough and very steep side of the hill on the further side the chase is kept up along the Marole Valley to the big range of hills, which are covered with particularly close and thorny jungle. For a long distance we followed the hounds as best we could through this almost unrideable country, but eventually the scent of this truly wonderful Jackal was lost. Showing what a very long way the hounds had travelled the Hunt Officials did not get back to Santa Cruz before eleven o'clock, at least a couple of hours later than is usually the case. I can only repeat what I have said in recent reports that the sport we are having this season beats all previous records, as never do we seem to go out that it is not my duty to write an account of a first class and fast gallop. Hounds next meet on the 7th instant at Parla.

JACKAL.

BOMBAY RACES.

Eighth Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—Dealers Selling Plate, 3-15 p.m.
2nd Race—The 1st Extra Plate, 3-45 p.m.
3rd Race—The 2nd Extra Plate, 4-15 p.m.
4th Race—The Consolation Plate, 4-45 p.m.
5th Race—The Bandra Plate, 5-15 p.m.
6th Race—Andheri Plate, 5-45 p.m.
7th Race—The February Plate, 6-15 p.m.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A Special Train leaves.

Colaba ...	...	...	...	2-25 p.m.
Church Gate ...	...	...	...	2-32 p.m.
Grant Road ...	...	...	...	2-41 p.m.
Arrives at Mahaluxmi			...	2-45 p.m.

Bombay, February 5.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Standard Time.

LUCKNOW DOG SHOW.

An Unqualified Success.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 5.

In point of entries the first Dog Show in Lucknow, held here yesterday and to-day, has proved an undoubted success, and an authority on the subject has remarked that it is one of the classiest collections ever seen in India, thanks to the unremitting exertions of Mr. R. Goodall, the Honorary Secretary.

The Maharaja of Jhind showed a large number of dogs and got first in Open Cocker Spaniels and also in Novice Dog and Open Limit Novice and Puppy. He got four firsts and firsts in Novice Smooth Fox-Terriers, Puppy Smooth Fox-terriers, Open Dog Wire Fox-terriers, Open and Limit Bitch and Novice and Puppy Wire Fox-Terriers and Open Bull Terriers, and he took seconds in Open Irish Terriers and Open Dog Smooth Fox-Terriers.

The other prize winners were :—Mr. Lionel Jacob, Major Walton, Capt. Hutchison, Major Nuply, Mr. L. G. Evans, Mr. Gleadowe Newcomen, and Lieut.-Colonel Dawson and Sergeant Bennett.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

The matches in the Bombay Open Polo Tournament will be played off on February 16th and 18th and the final on Monday February 22nd.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Pearl of Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depts., 93 Farringdon Road London, England.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sell to-day :—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE, for a cup presented by Mr. C. T. R. Scovell.—Sails at 3-15 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Entered by	L. Wind H'cap. M	S	M. Wind H'cap. M	S	F. Wind H'cap. M	S
Sapphire ...	R H H Hopkins & Maj Mnter, R E	17	23	11	41	9	7
Turquoise...	L W. Stokes & W. Darling...	27	7	15	20	9	7
Melody.....	J B K Macbeth.	24	6	18	54	20	2
Eileen IV.	R W Fisher	Scr		Scr		Scr	

Course No. 21 = 15·3 miles.—Time-limit—7 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE, for a cup presented by Mr. C. T. R. Scovell.—Sails at 3-25 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Trixie	11 27	Officers, Royal Scots.
Pixie	Scr	E. Y. Watson, and J. E. Aspinwall.
Maanikin	10 25	Officers, R. A.
Peewit.....	14 35	Duncan Fraser.

Course No. 20 = 12·5 miles.—Time-limit—7 p.m.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE AND "C" CLASS HANDICAP, for a cup presented by Mr. C. T. R. Scovell.—Sails at 3-35 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Tomtit	2 10	Capt. H. Gloster.
Coralie	5 4	Col. H. Mead.
Maud	2 10	Officers, R. E.
Clotha	5 48	J. J. Welch.
Lapwing	Scr	Capt. H. A. L. Hepper, R. E.
Valkyrie.....	9 25	R. Walker.
Skaus	5 48	J. E. Needham.
Jean.....	7 58	C. N. Moberley.

Course No. 18 = 8·7 miles.—Time-limit—7 p.m.

SHIPS BOATS RACE.—Sails at 3-45 p. m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
36' Pinnace I...	Scr	H. M. S. Hyacinth
36' Pinnace II...	Scr	do
34' Cutter	9 27	do
30' Cutter I.....	21 0	do
28' Gig I.....	13 39	R. I. M. S. Hardinge.
28' Gig II	13 39	do
28' Cutter I.....	9 27	do
28' Cutter II ...	9 27	do
28' Cutter III...	9 27	do
25' Gig	23 6	R. I. M. S. Northbrook
28' Gig	13 39	do
30' Cutter	21 0	do

Course No. 17 = 6·3 miles. Time-limit—7 p.m.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY.

7TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

7 a. m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral.
Eyre in E. Flat.
Hymns.—33, 93, 322.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles.—Tours in F.
Hymns.—423, 210, 172.
Collections for Cathedral High School.

Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.
6-30 p.m.—Wednesday—Choral.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns.—322, 328, 172.
11 a.m.—Parade Service.
Hymns.—33, 83, 82.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—423, 228, 27.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist—Thursday.
10 a. m.—Matins, daily.
6 p. m.—Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena—Friday.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns.—297, 312, 558.
8-45 a. m.—Matins.
Hymns.—34, 82.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes. Evensong and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Hymns.—83, 360, 297, 423, 489.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
6-30 p. m.—Evensong (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Biscoe.
Alms for Church Expenses.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.
The Seamen's Church.
Hours of Service.

Daily, 8-30 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sunday.
11 a. m.—Matins.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
11-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Morning Service.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service and Holy Communion.
Paraphrase.—60.
Hymns.—133, 228, 403.
Paraphrase.—35
Psalm.—103.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
Waudby Road.

8-30 a. m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex S. Crichton.
Hymns.—12, 297, 190.
Psalm.—19.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD,
Opposite the Byculla Club.

Pastor—Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday Services.
9 a.m. & 6-30 p.m.—Preaching Services.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

TAYLOR MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Clare Road, Byculla.
Rev. C. B. Hill, B. A., Pastor.

8-15 a. m.—Sunday School.
9-30 a. m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service and Holy Communion.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher, Rev. A. J. Revnell.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Services.
Preacher—Rev. J. F. Edwards.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p. m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a. m.—Preacher—Rev. J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. A. J. Revnell.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE NEAR EAST.

Jan. 16.—From Vienna it is reported that the end of the Turkish boycott of Austrian goods is believed to be at hand. Instructions have been given to the Turkish port authorities to secure the unloading of Austrian vessels.

The "Times" St. Petersburg correspondent says that at the New Year reception at Tsarskoe Selo on Thursday it was noticed that the Emperor twice conversed at some length with the Austro-Hungarian Charge d'Affaires. It is understood that the conversation had a political complexion, encouraging the hope that the relations, between the two countries may, under certain conditions, resume a friendly character. The inference is drawn in St. Petersburg that Austria sees her way to making concessions to Servia and Montenegro, and to guaranteeing the "autonomous constitutional 'regime'" promised to the annexed provinces.

Jan. 18.—Constantinople, Jan. 17 ("Times").—The Protocol of the agreement with Austria-Hungary is still under discussion by the Council of Ministers, and the signature may possibly be postponed until to-morrow. The Press is generally satisfied with the success which has attended Kiamil Pasha's policy, and though it makes little detailed comment expresses itself in the most complimentary terms with regard to his speech in the Chamber.

Later.—After a long discussion the Council of Ministers decided to adopt the text of the Protocol prepared by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The text will be published after its definite acceptance by the Austro-Hungarian Government to whom it was immediately communicated.

Belgrade, Jan. 17 ("Times").—The feeling of disappointment caused by the Austro-Turkish arrangement is still very keen. The journals declare that whatever Turkey may do the claims of Servia remain, and must be satisfied. Many adopt an extremely bellicose tone.

Jan. 19.—The "Times" prints the substance of the proposed Austro-Turkish Agreement. The protocol, which contains nine articles, was communicated to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador yesterday.

By Article 1 the Austro-Hungarian Government renounces its rights and privileges in the Sanjak of Novi Bazar.

Article 2 deals with questions of nationality in general, and suggests "inter alia" that within a period of three years from the date of the ratification of this protocol the Mussulman Bosniaks shall be allowed to emigrate to countries of the Ottoman Empire. Their goods and properties shall be respected and shall be administered in accordance with their own desires.

Article 3 assures liberty of religion and conscience. The Mussulman Bosniaks shall enjoy the same rights and privileges as the rest of the population. In the mosques the name of the Khalif shall be mentioned in the "Khuttah" (the Friday prayer). The relations of the Mussulman population with its religious chiefs shall be free from all interference, and these chiefs shall, as heretofore, be subject to the Sheikh-ul-Islam. Firmans appointing the chief ulemas shall be issued by the Sheikh-ul-Islam.

Article 4.—The Austro-Hungarian Government undertakes to pay to the Imperial Ottoman Government, within fourteen days of the ratification of this protocol, the sum of £T2,500,000 in gold, in consideration of the various estates and properties owned by the State in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Article 5—The Austro-Hungarian Government undertakes to conclude a treaty of commerce with the Ottoman Government upon conditions hereafter to be defined. Meanwhile the said Government agrees that from March 1 the duties on goods imported into the Ottoman Empire shall be raised from eleven to fifteen per cent. "ad valorem," and that a monopoly shall be established in, or the import, duties increased on, petroleum, cigarette-paper, matches, spirits, and playing-cards.

Article 6 provides for the abolition of the Austro-Hungarian post-offices in the Ottoman Empire.

BULGARIAN COMPENSATION TO TURKEY.

Sofia, Jan. 18 ("Reuter").—Within the last few days all the Great powers in succession have urgently advised the Bulgarian Government to increase the amount of the indemnity offered to Turkey and in this manner to accelerate the conclusion of a definite agreement with that country. At the same time the Powers advised Turkey to display a conciliatory spirit towards Bulgaria. In view of these counsels, it is believed in well-informed circles here that, in spite of the unfavourable financial situation of the country, the Bulgarian Government may decide to increase the indemnity by some millions of francs if the Powers consent to exert their influence with the Western banks to facilitate the floating of a Bulgarian loan on favourable terms.

Jan. 21.—Vienna, Jan. 20 ("Times").—In an official article the "Pester Lloyd" states that the draft protocol as adopted by the Turkish Ministerial Council has reached the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office. The "Pester Lloyd" adds :—

Its contents have not yet been officially announced but trustworthy information enables us to state that the version of the "Times" is incomplete. At the very beginning of the draft protocol stands the essential declaration that the Sultan renounces in favour of our monarchy his sovereign rights over Bosnia and Herzegovina. This is a recognition of the annexation that solves the chief point of the problem under discussion between us and Turkey. This most important point has been overlooked, in the communication to the "Times" while on the other hand the "Times" suggests that unpublished articles of the draft protocol may contain a renunciation of the Austro-Hungarian protectorate over Olbanian Catholics. Of this nothing is said in the document at our Foreign Office. According to the draft protocol now awaiting acceptance by Baron von Aehrenthal, the position is that the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by our monarchy is recognised by Turkey, the only Power immediately interested. This fact is further confirmed by the article which "assures the Austro-Hungarian monarchy of the support of Turkey at the Conference." This support at the Conference doubtless embraces the whole series of questions to be raised at the impending diplomatic council, and applies therefore, also to certain claims for compensation which might be raised in one quarter or another. In other words, the aims of Turkey at the Conference will be identical with those of our monarchy, the representatives of both Powers will proceed hand in hand, and will thereby thwart any artificial extension of the subjects for discussion—a success advantageous not only to us and to Turkey but also in a larger sense profitable to the general interests of Europe.

KING EDWARD'S VISIT TO BERLIN.

Telegraphing yesterday, the Berlin correspondent of the "Times" says :—

The comparative rarity of the references in the German newspapers to possible political consequences of the royal visit to Berlin, and the complete absence from these comments of the sanguine expectations expressed on former occasions are highly significant. Even when tentative forecasts are reproduced from Paris or London papers, they find but a faint echo and no credence here. The possibility of a discussion of naval armaments is frankly rejected, owing to the fact that in German official circles it is known that there is no room for it. The suggestion, recently quoted from a French newspaper, that Germany might during the King's visit raise the problem of naval armaments is declared to be unfounded.

CALIFORNIA AND THE JAPANESE.

THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION.

In the course of a telegram dated from New York yesterday the "Times" correspondent states :—

There really is no reason save wanton—perhaps criminal is the better word—mischief-making for fomenting the Japanese question in California. Instead of coming to the United States the Japanese are leaving, and official statistics show that during the six months ended Oct. 31, 2,074 came to the mainland, while 3,281 left. These facts were available for all who wished to be informed; yet certain reckless politicians and irresponsible agitators seek at this moment to push anti-Japanese legislation and to begin an open, defiant campaign against the Japanese. The President and the State Department as I have telegraphed, are making strenuous efforts to delay and, if possible, to thwart this movement, and Governor Gillett has wisely offered to co-operate. Whether he will be successful or not is uncertain if one may judge from despatches published by some of the more sensational newspapers this morning.

OFFICIAL OPINION.

Official quarters in Washington regard the Japanese incident as irritating and disheartening, but do not view it with the serious concern inspired by the trouble of last year. Then there was a prospect that the international situation might become very serious. Now, they say, there is a firm, if unwritten, understanding between the United States and Japan. Each Government believes in the good faith of the other.

MOROCCO.

Jan. 16.—The "Times" Tangier correspondent says that a few days ago Herr Luderitz, the German Consul at Casa Blanca, whose action in giving passes to deserters from the French Foreign Legion brought about the Casa Blanca incident, left on sick leave. Before and since the incident Herr Luderitz has shown great tact in dealing with the French, and their officials, gave him a sympathetic and courteous send-off, offering him the escort of a warship to Tangier.

Jan. 19.—In the French Chamber yesterday M. Jaures resumed and concluded his speech in reference to the policy of the French Government in Morocco. He strongly advocated a "rapprochement" between France and Germany. M. Pichon replied to M. Jaures, answering his arguments in detail. He claimed the efforts that it was due to of France that order was being restored in Morocco, and bore emphatic testimony to the efforts of Great Britain and Russia for the maintenance in Europe of peace—which, he felt confident, would be preserved. Ultimately the Moroccan credits were voted by the Chamber.

Tangier, Jan. 20 ("Times").—The departure of the French mission to-day for Fez marks another epoch in the history of Morocco. For the first time in his reign Mulai Hafid will enter into direct negotiation with a European representative, and that representative the Minister of Frances. This fact alone proves that the mission will be delicate; but Mulai Hafid is quite aware of the importance of his relations with the Power who is not only his neighbour, but whose special rights in Morocco are universally acknowledged.

The programme of M. Regnault's mission has already been made public. It is essentially a French mission. It is to deal with questions pending between France and Morocco, and will not take upon itself any interference in the large international aspects of the Morocco question.

GERMANY.

Speaking on the Estimates in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet on Jan. 19, Prince Bulow emphasised the necessity of a return to the old Prussian thrift. The empire required new taxes affecting property, and they could not do without the proposed succession duty. He proceeded to explain his position with regard to the Sovereign. He deemed it to be the duty of the Imperial Chancellor to protect the wearer of the crown, and he had never shirked that duty. He affirmed that, unfortunately, luxury had grotly increased among the upper classes.

Negotiations are proceeding between the Imperial German Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs and the British General Post Office regarding the introduction of direct telephone communication between England and Germany. It is stated that a telephone cable on the Pupin system will be laid across the North Sea, this type of cable having proved successful in other submarine telephone connections.

A Dresden telegram of Jan. 17 states :—At the conclusion of a meeting of protest against the present property franchise, and a demand for universal suffrage, 5,000 Socialists attempted to storm the King's palace. Severe fighting took place round the palace, within which was the King of Saxony, but in the end the mounted police repulsed the Socialists, twenty-four of whom were severely and seventy-nine slightly wounded. Reuter's correspondent states that twenty demonstrators were arrested. Order was restored by two o'clock.

FRANCE.

A Reuter telegram of Jan. 16 from Paris says:—The French have become keenly alive to the commercial value of good relations with the United Kingdom, and an extremely interesting object-lesson is afforded by some tabulated statistics published to-day. They go back 122 years and show at a glance how French business with Great Britain has advanced by leaps and bounds when a cordial understanding subsisted between the two countries, and has correspondingly dropped during periods of coolness and discord. The figures, which are official, relate to manufactured goods, in which, a century ago, the export trade across the Channel was a mere bagatelle—something under £320,000.—whereas in 1907 it had attained the enormous volume of a milliard francs, or £40,000,000. The raw materials and foodstuffs sold to the United Kingdom represent and additional traffic of nearly £19,000,000. France has thus gained second place among all the competing nations in the British market. Only one country, the United States, sells more manufactured goods to the British consumer. But what is attracting particular attention here and is strikingly illustrated by the statistics, is the manner in which the export trade of France with the United Kingdom has invariably come down with a run whenever relations have been strained, and bounded up again as soon as a friendly understanding was restored. Thus trade flourished during the Second Empire and in the early days of the Third Republic while the chart shows sharp downward carves caused by the friction over Egypt and the feeling engendered by the South African war. Since the now happily existing "entente cordiale" was established five years ago, the export trade to the United Kingdom in manufactured articles alone has increased by 6,000,000l. The "Matin" publishes statistics showing that the value of the commodities purchased by Great Britain in France in 1907 was 901,000,000 francs (36,040,000l), including 231,000,000 francs (9,240,000l.) for raw materials, and 236,000,000 francs (9,440,000l.) for articles of food.

A great sensation has been caused in Paris by the publication of the so-called "confession" of Mme. Steinheil. According to the "Matin" Mme. Steinheil admitted to a cell companion that she alone planned the crime and with her own hands strangled her husband and her mother. The latter was made a victim the better to divert suspicion from herself. She had an accomplice, who, however, only helped to disarrange the rooms and to tie her in the position in which she was found.

The position of those priests in France who renounce their vows—a yearly increasing number—is sketched by a Paris correspondent, who relates the struggles they have to make to find work. He relates the history of a movement which has been started to help these men, whose difficulties are enhanced by the circumstance that an employer who takes an ex-priest into his employment risks the danger of boycott by his clerical customers.

SWEDEN.

Dr. Sven Hedin arrived at Stockholm on Jan. 17 Dr. Sven Hedin, returning thanks to speeches of welcome, recorded that twenty-five years since he left his native country for the first time on an exploring expedition. Amid enthusiastic cheers Dr. Sven Hedin drove through the streets, which were gaily decorated, in a royal carriage drawn by four horses to the Palace, where the King received him in audience. His Majesty conferred the Grand Cross of the Northern Star upon the explorer. A banquet was given this evening under the presidency of the Crown Prince in honour of Dr. Sven Hedin who was presented with the diploma of honorary member of the Anthropological and Geographical Society.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor has signified his consent to the petition of the All Russia Aero Club, submitted by the Minister of the Interior, requesting his Majesty to open an all-Russian subscription to provide funds for the construction of an airship fleet. The statutes of the club provide that in time of war the fleet would be taken over by the Admiralty for the purpose of national defence.

THE INDIAN REFORM BLUE BOOKS.

"Times'" Criticism.

WITH the exception of members of the India Council and a few India Office Officials, scarcely any of Lord Morley's hearers in the House of Lords on Dec. 17 were, says the "Times," in a position to realize at the moment the irony of his announcement that there would shortly be issued so "enormous" a serious of papers that "the most voracious or even carnivorous appetite for Blue Books" would have "ample food for augmenting the joys of the Christmas holidays." A superhuman capacity for digesting official publications would be requisite to produce any mental satisfaction from the effort to assimilate a mass of papers combining prodigious bulk, wearisome repetition, and lack of any scientific arrangement to so extraordinary a degree as "Vol. II. Part I. and II."

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE
INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS, ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.
PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS
£6 or £7 per annum.
INDIAN AGENTS
Messrs. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
35-7 Meadows Street, BOMBAY.
FOR
FASHIONABLE MOTOR CARS
SUNBEAMS, DARRACQS
FORDS, REOS, &C.

HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
35-7 Meadows Street, BOMBAY.
FOR
MOTOR REPAIRS
MOTOR TYRES
MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Allomia." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced. Bottle Rs. 10. MANAGER, B. C. Works Kidderpore, Calcutta.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS / STEEL ANGLES / STEEL TEES / CAST-IRON PIPES
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.
Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE.
ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. R. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6,
"Apply The Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.
HUGHES TOWN ROAD.
(Near the Station).
SECUNDERABAD.
THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.
The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.
☞ *The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.*

NOTICE.
THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.
The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 27-8 per annum or Rs. 30 or cash in advance, including delivery.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC CO.
DYNAMO AND MOTOR WORKS.
Storage (Accumulator) Battery Works.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.
LARGE STOCK.
7-11 Medows Street, Bombay.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY is reduced to a fine art by the
DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM
MARCKS & CO.'S PIANOS
OFFERED FOR CASH, or on the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM.
HORIZONTAL GRAND AND UPRIGHT GRAND
PIANOS
at London Cash Prices in India.
QUALITY, TONE, TOUCH,
GUARANTEED.
BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER, (J & P) RICHd. LIPP, From Rs. 550 to Rs. 3,000
STEINWEG-NACHF,
Instalments from Rs. 25. and MARCKS & CO.'S Standard Pianos.
These PIANOS are built expressly for us and selected with a view to giving absolute satisfaction.
If you want a Piano communicate with us, and we will send you illustrated literature which we feel sure will interest you.
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LOOK WELL BEFORE YOU LEAP.
AN AST TO PROMOTION IN LIFE AND AN ATTAINMENT IN ITSELF.
THE SIMPLEX SHORTHAND.
Colonel T. S. WEIR, I. M. S.:—"The Simplex is certainly simple, it may take the place of Pitman in India. The characters give great facilities for rapid delineation. It is much easier to read than Pitman."
KHAZAN SINGH, C. and M. G.:—"I have great pleasure to say that it is not over three months, I commenced The Simplex I can now write 75 words a minute."
Guaranteed Perfection in three months. Full Course Complete for Rs. 5-4-0.
THE BOOK FOR THE MILLION.
THE EMPORIUM OF COMMERCIAL TRAINING.
The object of this Book is two-fold. For the Office, it is with its Mass of Specific Information a VADE-MAQUM. For the Student, the Youthful Commercial Aspirant or the Clerk, the Book is an INDISPENSABLE guide, and a constant friend and counsellor.
A Complete Work of all the Different Commercial Subjects combined in Two Vols. pp. 1300.
Each Vol Rs. 3-8, Complete Set of 2 Vols, Rs. 13-8.
Write sharp for a copy to The Principal,
THE UNIVERSAL TRAINING INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE," Baroda.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

SPORTSMEN.
IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of s'ilkeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions,
MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS. FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.
A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling Europeans and Anglo-Indians to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—
THE SECRETARY,
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

NOW READY.
PARSI PUNCHAYET CASE.
JUDGMENT
OF
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar
AND
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
IN ONE VOLUME—Rs. 2.
As only a few copies are available, application should be made early to—
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
21 GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

SPECIAL OFFER.
COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a MEETING to be held shortly, the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to Examinerships at the First L.L. B., Second L. M. and S. and Preliminary Scientific Examinations to be held in April next, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the Registrar, not later than THURSDAY, 18th February, 1909.

Forms of application for, and particulars in regard to, the Examinerships may be obtained on application to the Registrar.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

BOMBAY, 4TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEB. 6, 1909.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

LORD FITZMAURICE, presiding the other day at the annual general meeting of the Modern Language Association, as was to be expected, advocated the study of modern languages preferably to the ancient, and in this work-a-day world the former is bound to be more popularly resorted to. Instructed by the antiquary Time one is and must be wise, so the study of Greek and Latin is necessary for some few of us, but for a few only—those who would teach us what we have not time to discover for ourselves. For the general a knowledge of modern languages in their bearing on international intercourse and the amenities of society is essential. Volapuk and Esperanto can but enjoy brief periods of existence for the ever-increasing spread of the British Empire and the position acquired by the United States of America cannot fail more and more to introduce the use of the tongue of Shakespere and Milton as an international language. Sir William Ramsay wrote: "The exaggeration of racial pride and the intensification of racial hatred is one of the modern forms which barbarism has assumed in its war against civilisation and progress." And as Lord Fitzmaurice observed, the only remedy for this was a knowledge of languages so that different races and nations might understand each other and not perish in fratricidal contests arising out of a want of mutual comprehension. No one can doubt that the widespread knowledge of the French language and literature in England was one, at least, of the causes of the present good feeling between France and England, rendering, as it did, extensive international intercourse comparatively easy. And if the Modern Language Association urged upon the Educational Department the desirability of increasing opportunities of acquiring German, they will not only be acting as educational enthusiasts or as schoolmasters, but as promoters of an international work, who wished to carry the light of peace and goodwill into the obscure regions of mistrust and doubt.

We must be permitted to adhere to our preference for French as the language of diplomacy, though Lord Carteret had many supporters in his claim that the German language conveys most adequately the Greek orations of antiquity. Dean Swift denounced Carteret as one who had "a latent turn of mind towards heathenish and outlandish books and languages." And there are many who would condemn him and the whole of his cult; Dr. Emil Reich declaring there is only one language and that is Magyar. The University of Ireland would probably declare that the one language is the ancient Irish, whilst Dr. John Pollen might hesitate in the morning between Celtic, Russian and Esperanto, and later in the day plump for Hibernicised English, embellished with tags of Anglicised Latin. The claims of Chinese and Japanese have latterly been ventilated. But those who are troubled by none of these things and inveigh against the pre-historic Imre Kiralfy who designed the Tower of Babel, would doubtless vote solid for English as she is variously spoke for all purposes, whether diplomacy, poetry or science. Canning and Palmerston used their own language and found it meet all practical needs. But French is still adhered to, though an attempt was made some years ago to substitute English. We rather suspect Lord Fitzmaurice would prefer German, for, said he, just as the predominance of Spain in the early part of the sixteenth century made the language of Spain for a time one of the recognised vehicles of international intercourse, the great position now acquired by Germany in Europe must naturally lead to the occasional vindication by Germany of the rights of her language in diplomacy—which God forbid. French for diplomacy, Italian for love and German—it is not necessary to complete the saying.

Lord Fitzmaurice did well to urge that it is the duty of the Association to see that the English language shall continue to be drawn from the "well of English pure and undefiled," and does not become a strange and degenerate compound of the slang of the football field and of the driver of motor-cars. It would be rash to speculate, he observed, what would happen when the plenipotentiaries of all the nations again met, presumably after the battle of Armegeddon, upon the plains of Shinar to establish a final peace and sign it in one language. But at least it can be free of slang, though the tendency of the age is in the direction of the increasing use of words which, though sometimes trite, are vulgar and whose employment is undignified. Lord Fitzmaurice would not attempt to prophesy whether after Armageddon there would be an American President, arriving not on horseback, but in an aeroplane, who would insist on the use of English, or an Oriental field-marshal from the Far East, just returned from the recent conquest of Europe, who would throw a sword in the scales and insist on the use of Chinese. But whichever it may be, when the time comes, the probability is that unless the defilement of the well of pure English ceases, the elegant diction of that treaty will be marred by piquant phrases culled from sporting journalism, American saloons, or odds and ends of pidgin-English from the mercantile offices of the Treaty ports; possibly also the words "pukka" and "bundobast," which the Anglo-Indian has carried home with him when on furlough, will find a place. Whether English or French it is the same. All modern languages are becoming corrupted, and we agree with M. Croiset, one of the most eloquent champions of classicism in France, who only the other day impressed upon the Society of the Teachers of Modern Languages of that country that it was not to be supposed he was scornful of modern languages, but on one condition, "that the study of them must be pursued as classical studies are pursued, with the precision, nicety, and intensity of effort that classical teachers demand of their pupils, otherwise the work must be superficial and barren."

AN IDEAL PRIVATE SECRETARY.

IT is a somewhat remarkable coincidence that no less than three prominent persons who have died this week at Home should all have been born within a few months of one another. Mr. Oswald Crawfurd, Lord Burton and Sir Owen Burne differed very widely in their lives and careers, yet they were all strangely united in the years of their birth and death. They were all born in 1837, a most memorable year, by the way, and the beginning of the great Victorian Era so famous in our history; and they have all died in the first few days of February 1909. The late Sir Owen Tudor Burne became his own biographer so recently that the incidents of his life and career are fresh in the public mind, and there is no need to recount them afresh here. He was a prominent instance of a man who began his life well as a soldier and gave great promise of an active military career, but who was led away from it by the allurements of a political career in other fields. His services in the Crimea and especially during the Mutiny of 1857 were so distinguished that had he persevered a little longer in the Army he would have obtained "the bubble reputation even at the cannon's mouth." But he was wiser in his generation and left the field of barren fame for the more comfortable chairs of the Political department. The Mutiny was hardly quelled when he got the first of appointments by which he has made his name. It is chiefly as an efficient Private Secretary to several great civil and military rulers that he will be best remembered. The qualities what make an ideal Private Secretary he came to possess almost to perfection, and there is no wonder that had his service in that capacity been available to later Viceroys they would have eagerly caught at them. He was initiated into this office which came to suit him admirably, by Sir Hugh Rose when he became Commander-in-Chief after his celebrated campaign in Central India.

Lord Strathnairn, as he afterwards became, was somewhat pragmatic, and the Viceroy of the day, Lord Lawrence, required all his tact to pull on smoothly with him and avoid an open breach such as the painful one between another Viceroy and another Commander-in-Chief with which we are familiar. Sir Owen deserves a great part of the credit for the fact that there was no open rupture between his chief and the Viceroy. His reputation was already made when Lord Mayo was recommended to select him as his Private Secretary when he came out in 1868 as Viceroy of India. He served this ill-fated ruler throughout his brief career of three years, and was present when that Viceroy was stabbed to death by an Afghan convict in the Andamans. He was the man best fitted to write the life of Mayo, so intimately had he come into contact with him, but he was diffident of his literary powers. When the late Sir William Hunter undertook the task he gave valuable assistance and drew up sketches of Mayo's work in the various departments on which the biography is mainly based. Late in life he shook off this diffidence and wrote for Sir W. Hunter's "Rulers of India" series a short sketch of his first chief, Lord Strathnairn, along with an account of Clyde. Lord Lytton also acquired his services as Private Secretary, but only for a short time. He helped him much in the preparations for the Delhi Durbar of January 1877, and wrote on that Imperial assemblage later in one of the Reviews. His career culminated when he was appointed successor to Sir Frederic Halliday in the Secretary of State's Council of India, and retired from this post in 1897 after filling it for the usual decennial period. It was in him to have shone as a brilliant General, but fate decided otherwise. A Private Secretary has been well described as the keeper of his Chief's conscience, and it was as an ideal Keeper of the Conscience to two Viceroys that he won his quiet reputation and will be best remembered.

OFFENSIVE CALIFORNIA.

IT would be hard to find in modern history an example of such studied offensiveness as that displayed by California over the Asiatic question. It is probable that if a referendum of the opinion of visitors to San Francisco were taken, the majority would reply that they would rather be Asiatics than Californians. Public life in California is as corrupt as it is possible to be, and there may be merit in the Bill which has been adopted providing separate schools for Japanese, in that it will keep them unsullied by the evil influences of the young San Franciscan. But it is impossible to regard the matter otherwise than is done by President Roosevelt. We hope the Bill will prove to be unconstitutional and we hope that the Supreme Govrport of the United States will administer to the offending State such a lesson as may not easily be forgotten. The friction which existed between Japan and America almost went beyond bounds, and there is not very much doubt that the cruise of the American Fleet was originally intended not for pleasure or as a demonstration but to be ready to meet any sudden attack by the Japanese. Common sense prevailed and the difficulties were practically smoothed out, but there is danger that they may appear again if the present system of ignoring international feelings is allowed. California reminds us of the kind of small boy who shouts insults after the man who has whipped him. The only way is to administer a severer whipping, and we hope that such action will be taken in regard to the offensive State. The world must not be involved in trouble through the work of paid politicians and "graft" hunters.

THE Viceroy dined with the officers of the Gordon Highlanders last night.

CAPTAIN R. W. KNOX, I.M.S., from leave, is posted as Residency Surgeon, Gwalior.

THE Bank of Bengal rate this week remains at 8 per cent.

THE Reynard train made a successful trip from Gauhati to Shillong on Tuesday last.

THE Maharaja of Kashmir has left Calcutta on a visit to Puri.

MR. BUTLER, Foreign Secretary, pays a short visit to Central India next week.

THE Bengal Paper Mill declares a dividend of 3 per cent., the "Naihati" Jute Mills, 6 per cent., the Hopetown Tea Company 6 per cent. and Teesta Valley Tea Company 8 per cent.

THE "Manchester Guardian," by no means a comic paper, solemnly prints the following:—In a letter from an Austrian firm enclosing an order for goods to a Manchester establishment the writer winds up his remarks thus:—"Looking forward to your immediate execution, we are," etc.

THE present Bishop of London, when Bishop of Stepney, once paid a visit of consolation to a poor woman in the East End who had lost her husband. She refused to be solaced, however. "Oh, my lord," she sobbed out "'e wasn't like a 'usband; he was more like a friend."

NEXT to avoiding indiscretions, the best thing is to take them easily. A Christiania paper contained this advertisement the other day:—"Would the lady to whom I proposed during the Students' ball be good enough to send her name and address to X., care of the printer?"

A GENEVA correspondent states (Jan. 20):—It is estimated that at least 20,000 English visitors, one-fifth of whom are well known in London society, are at present enjoying winter sports in Switzerland. In fact, snow, sunshine and Champagne air amidst the Alps are becoming serious rivals to the Reviera and Southern climes with sunshine and warmth. The visitors include many Engcish society leaders, several Austrian archdukes, Russian princes, French and German barons and counts. All the hotels are crowded to overflowing in spite of the fact that at every resort new establishments have remained open for this winter.

FRIENDS of the late Sir John Scott, formerly a Judge of the Bombay High Court, (says our London correspondent) will be interested to learn that his son Mr. Leslie Scott has become the prospective Unionist candidate for the Exchange Division of Liverpool. The sitting member is the genial Attorney General for Ireland (Mr. Cherry) whose majority at the last General Election was only 121. Mr. Scott is a barrister with a large commercial practice and is a recognised authority on maritime law. The Exchange Division seems fond of being represented by lawyers, and two of its former members are now Judges of the High Court—Sir Ralph Neville and Sir John Bingham.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

POSITION OF THE UNIONIST FREE FOODERS.

President Roosevelt and British India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

A RESPECTABLE, but not particularly influential, Liberal member, addressing his constituents a few days ago, predicted that we shall be in the throes of a General Election about June next. To judge from the eagerness with which the stalwarts of the Tariff Reform party are displaying just now to bring the Free Fooders into line at once or to give them notice to quit, it would seem that the Opposition are also of opinion that the Government may be meditating an appeal to the country as soon as possible after the anxiously awaited Budget has been introduced and disposed of. However that may be, there is a determined attempt of the Tariff Reformers, especially the mysterious body styling themselves the Confederates, to purge their party of an element that may, it is argued, prove a source not only of weakness but of danger if the Unionists should win at the polls. The idea is that if the Liberals are beaten it will only be by a small majority. This opinion has been expressed by a "Confederate" in this month's "National Review" and the same view is entertained by the school of Tariff Reformers, the most vigorous and the most intellectual, who may be said to find their chief exponent in the "Morning Post." That journal anticipates so small a Unionist majority that the presence of even fifteen Free Trade Unionists would imperil a Tariff Reform Budget. In seeking to justify its attitude towards the comparatively small number of Unionist M.Ps. who have not yet found salvation, the "Post" invites us to consider "how serious would be the position of the next Unionist Government if such a small group of Free Fooders were able to turn the scales against the Government in a division on a question of Tariff Reform." In support of its campaign the "Post" and other organs of the Opposition are emphasising the fact that the Conservative Central Office will decline to give its official support to any candidate who does not unreservedly support Mr. Balfour in the policy laid down by him at Birmingham and that precisely the same course will be taken by the executive body of the Liberal Unionist wing. On the other hand, it is pointed out that so far at least as the Conservative Central Office is concerned while it will not officially help ostracised candidates it will not exercise any pressure upon the local associations with regard to the selection of particular individuals. Mr. C.A. Vince, Secretary of the Imperial Tariff Committee, recognises how difficult is the task that the Confederates have set themselves, and, if correctly reported, admits that such "strong personalities" as Lord Robert Cecil and Lord Durham's brother Mr. Lambton cannot be thrown over. Some Unionists say they would rather their party remained out in the cold a little longer than that it should be at the mercy of those who do not see eye to eye with the majority of their party in fiscal matters. A "black list" published by the 'Post' on Tuesday gives the following as wholly or partially unfavourable to the Birmingham programme:—Mr. G. S. Bowles (Norwood), Mr. E. A. Brotherton (Wakefield), Lord R. Cecil (East Marylebone), Mr. Alexander Cross (Glasgow, Camlachie), the Hon. F. W. Lambton (South-East Durham), M. T. Sloan (South Belfast), Mr. Abel Smith (East Herts), Sir J. Batty Tuke (Edinburg University), Colonel R. Williams (West Dorset), Mr. G. W. Woolf (East Belfast), Mr. G. Younger (Ayr Burghs), Sir W. H. Hornby (Blackburn), Sir. J. Kennaway (Devon, Honiton), Colonel C. W. Long (Worcester, Evesham), the Hon. W. F. D. Smith (Strand), and Mr. Percy Thornton (Clapham). The five last mentioned are not expected to stand again. In addition to the above list six men were classed as doubtful, namely Mr. S. H. Butcher (Cambridge University), the Hon. M. Hicks Beach (Tewkesbury), Sir H. S. King (Central Hull), Sir P. Magnus (London University), Mr. F. Mildmay (Totness), and Mr. J. Rutherford (Darwen). As for Mr. Bowles his fate was decided the other night when the Norwood Conservative Council practically gave him his conge. Here is the resolution that was passed by a "large majority":—That Mr. Bowles having declined to pledge himself without reserve to support the policy of Fiscal Reform as laid down at Birmingham by Mr. Balfour, which, as announced at Cardiff, was to be the first legislation undertaken by the Conservative Party when returned to power; and further, that as Mr. Bowles has expressed himself opposed to placing a duty on foreign made goods, even on doors and window-frames, this Council regrets it will be unable to accord him its support at the next Election; and that a Committee be elected to select a Conservative candidate for the next General Election who will unreservedly support the Party leaders in their programme of Colonial Preference and Tariff Reform." To an "Express" representative Mr. Brotherton explained his action very frankly yesterday:—"If Tariff Reform means the taxation of food I am proud of being black-listed. After no small consideration I am am convinced that the adoption of the policy of Free Trade by this country has been fully justified by the results. I am certain that any change in our fiscal policy would be fraught with disastrous consequences to the great bulk of the people. Certainly what is termed Protection would be no remedy for unemployment, but very much the reverse." Whereupon the "Express" passes judgement in these terms:—"The result will be Mr. Brotherton *must go.*" Mr. Lambton, as might be expected from a pugnacious member of a pugnacious family does not mean to take it lying down. When interviewed yesterday he plainly said:—"I do not attach any importance to the "Morning Post" article. It appears to be an advertisement of a few unknown busy-bodies." The "Morning Post" has removed Sir Seymour King from its black list but he still remains on that of the Express apparently because two days ago he told an inquirer from the office of that journal that whether he was opposed or not he meant to stand at the next Election under any circumstances. All this tumult is, of course, very gratifying to the Ministerialists, who, it must be confessed, continue to hang together (speaking metaphorically) in a rather surprising way. In fact they are the only united party at present. The Socialists are more than ever at sixes and sevens, and to say the least, there does not seem to be much prospect of a Labour or Socialist Government being formed quite as early as Mr. Keir-Hardie and the rest predicted long ago and thereby frightening timid people almost out of their wits.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND BRITISH INDIA.

The welcome and opportune tribute paid to the British rulers of India by the President of the United States has been read with great interest here, and though cynics point out that Mr. Roosevelt is coming to England to deliver the Romanes Lecture there is no reason to suppose that he was not perfectly sincere in all he said. The occasion was not inappropriate. The President's fine speech was made in connection with the celebration at Washington of the diamond jubilee of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. It is from agents of another branch of the same communion and not merely from English panegyrists that Mr. Roosevelt has acquired so favourable an opinion of our work in India, "the most colossal example history affords of the successful administration by men of European blood of a thickly populated region in another continent." He has, he says, seen many American missionaries who have come from India and he "cannot overstate the terms of admiration in which they speak of English rule in India and of the incalculable benefits which it has conferred and is conferring upon the natives." Flattering as his testimony must be to all but a small minority of Englishman, its chief value lies in the implied censure it passes upon his own countryman who are so ready to believe all they hear to the detriment of the British governors of India. His broad-minded appreciation of the difficult problems which we are called upon to face in that country will, it may be hoped, if his countrymen generally hear of them, help to check the anti-British campaign which, as Mr. Smalley reminds us, has been conducted for years in America against British rule in India—a campaign which has probably been helped by our Irish enemies in New York and other centres. I say if his countrymen as a whole hear of the remarks in question, for a reason that will be shown later. How baneful have been the effects of that campaign was shown by an incident that came under my own notice. A widely distributed American magazine published an article on India, bitterly attacking the English officials and full of the grossest misstatements. When the Editor of the publication in question was asked by a distinguished Indian authority to publish a reply he curtly refused the request. This, it is true, occurred some years ago and I hope the "Times" is right when it assumes that, high as Mr. Roosevelt has often shown his courage to be, he could hardly in his position have ventured on expressing unstinted admiration of the British treatment of alien races had he not known that old prejudices and prepossessions, long cherished against us amongst Americans, were "fast withering away under the light of fuller knowledge and the warmth of closer friendship." At any rate, it would not be easy to discover much evidence of the warmth of closer friendship in the diatribes that Mr. William J. Bryan was pleased to indulge in after his scamper through India, or in the manner in which the American Press have dealt with Mr. Roosevelt's references to our dominion in the East. The New York correspondent of the "Times" says that they did not make "a feature of this phase of the address, confining their comments 'and reports' to the part dealing with Cuba and the Philippines," and in other words they have boycotted it.

MR. GOKHALE AND SIR H. COTTON.

The "Times", usually the most accurate of journals, has been caught napping with somewhat curious results. In an article giving some additional particulars about the doings of the National Congress at Madras, reference was made to the striking speech of Mr. Gokhale in proposing that cordial messages of goodwill should be sent to Mr. Allan Hume and Sir William Wedderburn. The "Times" continued:—"Mr. Gokhale, according to the 'Times of India' telegraphic report, said:—'I am inclined to believe that the omission of any special reference to Sir Henry Cotton in the resolution is more than a mere accident. My opinion may be taken for what it is worth; but I believe that among the most responsible and capable leaders in India there is perceptible a certain dislike of the untimely and unnecessary interpellations with which he has followed Lord Morley. Some of these questions, it is felt, have been instrumental in preventing Lord Morley from forming deliberate opinions on some important subjects.' Mr. Gokhale had a most enthusiastic reception from the meeting." Next day the London correspondent of a well-known Liberal paper in the North of England, who is known amongst his friends for his level-headedness and sagacity, thus delivered himself:—"Of all the Anglo-Indians in the House of Commons there is none more extreme or unpracticable than Sir H. Cotton. He has done a good deal by means of untimely questions and suggestions to put difficulties in Lord Morley's path, and it is therefore with some satisfaction that most Liberals have heard that he has been repudiated by Mr. Gokhale, the president of the late Indian Congress, and the leader of the Moderate party in India. In the resolution passed by the Congress thanking certain friends in this country the name of Sir H. Cotton was omitted. This, observes Mr. Gokhale, is more than a mere accident. There is, he adds, among responsible and capable leaders in India, a certain dislike of the untimely and unnecessary interpellations with which he has followed Lord Morley. Probably Mr. Gokhale's opinion will have no effect on Sir H. Cotton, but it at least ought to disillusion those who are inclined to accept him as an authority on Indian affairs." Meanwhile Sir H. Cotton had written to the "Times" to point out that the words attributed to Mr. Gokhale were actually those of your contemporary's correspondent—a slight difference. Of course the assumption that they were used by Mr. Gokhale, though in the circumstances an extraordinary one, was a pure inadvertence doubtless due to the haste with which journalistic work has often to be done, and the "Times" as was to be expected at once made the 'amende honorable.' "We regret extremely," it said, "the unfortunate error to which Sir Henry Cotton quite correctly calls our attention." The London correspondent to whom I have alluded above is, however, unpenitent. He seems to think that if Mr. Gokhale did not administer the "timely rebuke" to Sir H. Cotton it is none the less justified—an expression of opinion not without significance, seeing that it appears in a Liberal paper of considerable influence in a very important industrial centre.

OLLA PODRIDA.

"John Sarum," otherwise the Bishop of Salisbury, is concerned by certain reports that have, it seems, been set afloat in Southern India with reference to our interesting visitor Mar Agnatius Abdallah II. The rumours referred to are to the effect that the Syrian Patriarch has joined the Church of England. Needless to say there is no foundation for the story, which the Bishop connects with the desire which seems to prevail in certain quarters to bring the whole of the Patriarch's flock to acknowledge the Papal Supremacy. Dr. Wordsworth tells us that there is not the smallest desire on the part of any of the Bishops of the Church of England to obtain converts, either of eminent rank or otherwise, from the separate Churches of the East, any more than from the Orthodox Eastern Church.

Sir Thomas Sutherland and the directors of the P. and O. Company are giving a luncheon on board the Malwa at Tilbury Dock next Tuesday.

CALIFORNIA AND JAPANESE.

LAND MEASURE REJECTED.

Separate Schools for Asiatics.

"MOST OFFENSIVE BILL OF ALL."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

California has now rejected the Bill, prohibiting aliens from holding land. This foreshadows the defeat of all the measures embarrassing to the Federal Government.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

The Californian Legislature has adopted a Bill providing separate schools for Japanese, but a motion was made to reconsider the measure.

President Roosevelt has wired to the Governor that "this is the most offensive Bill of all and is clearly unconstitutional. Can it be stopped in the Legislature or by veto?"

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE.

Surprising Success.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

Reuter's Agency learns that the results of the Naval Conference greatly surpass expectations. The questions regulated include blockade, continuous voyage, destruction of prizes not on neutral service, and the transfer of flag. It is hoped that the agreement with regard to contraband will be reached in a few days.

The Conference is still discussing the question of the enemy's property. Owing to the impossibility of an agreement as to the question of the transformation of merchantmen into war vessels, it has been eliminated.

ASSAULTS ON SIR W. LEE-WARNER.

Extraordinary Affair.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

Sir William Lee-Warner applied at Bow Street to-day for a summons against a Brahman for assault. Counsel stated that the Brahman had accosted Sir William in the street, presenting a letter, which the latter refused. The Brahman then assaulted him.

Lord Morley ordered the application for the summons, which was granted.

A similar thing occurred on the 12th of January, but it was allowed to pass.

THE SPANISH NAVY.

Anglo-Spanish Tenders Accepted.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

Spain has accepted the principal tenders of an Anglo-Spanish Syndicate, including Messrs. Armstrong and Vickers, for the construction of her navy, subject to the acceptance of certain conditions including the increased speed of battleships.

INDIA LOAN ISSUED.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

The Indian loan of £7,500,000, bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per cent., has been issued at 97.

THE FRENCH AND MOROCCO.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

M. Regnault, the French Minister, has arrived at Fez on a mission to Mulai Hafid. He was accorded a magnificent reception.

THE FISHERIES TREATY.

Newfoundland Assents.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

Newfoundland has finally assented to the Fisheries Treaty.

INCREASE IN THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

Another Three Millions Wanted.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that the Admiralty's demands for the battleships of the "Dreadnought" class will entail an increase of £3,000,000 in 1909-1910 and of £6,000,000 in 1910-1911.

THE SOMALI TROUBLE.

More Troops Despatched.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

A steamer left Mombasa for Berbera yesterday, with eleven hundred of the King's African Rifles, and it will pick up a Camel Corps at Kismayu.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

The Russian Offer.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

The Porte is hesitating to accept Russia's proposals, considering that a direct understanding with Bulgaria is preferable.

THE BALKAN QUESTION.

No European War.

MR. CHURCHILL'S OPTIMISM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in a speech at Newcastle last night, said that he did not believe there would be a European war. The alterations in Eastern Europe were not sufficient to justify an appeal to arms.

THE TOTTENHAM AFFAIR.

Sufferers to be Compensated.

EXCLUSION OF ANARCHISTS IMPRACTICABLE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, speaking at Leeds, said that Government would compensate the sufferers in the Tottenham outrage. He demonstrated the impossibility of preventing anarchists coming to England, since they could easily come as sailors, stokers or cattlemen aboardship.

TANGSHAOYI IN LONDON.

Received by the King.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

King Edward received Tangshaoyi, accompanied by the Chinese Minister, this morning.

It is understood that Tangshaoyi is the bearer of an autograph letter.

JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

Sir A. Fraser's Opposition Views.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 5.

Discussing the scheme for the experimental separation of Judicial and Executive functions, the "Indian Daily News" states that the Bengal Government reported against the proposals when Sir Andrew Fraser was Lieutenant-Governor; but that another view may be taken under Sir Edward Baker.

EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

Burma Contributions.

RELIEF FUND FORMED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 5.

A very largely attended meeting was held in the Town Hall yesterday evening, under the presidency of Sir Charles Fox, Chief Judge, Lower Burma Chief Court, for the purpose of forming a General Committee and Sub-Committee to collect subscriptions in aid of those rendered destitute by the earthquake in Italy.

BARIA RIOT CASE.

Two Accused Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 5.

In the case at Baria, in which an attack was made upon the house of Mr. De Monte, Manager of Messrs. Gregory and Co., Suchan Roy, the leader of the rioters, has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, Romesh to six months, and Toloo Roy bound over in a security.

THE RAJ ESTATE.

R. Singh's Appeal Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 5.

The appeal of Raleswer Singh from the decision of the Calcutta High Court, Original Side, against the Maharaja of Darbhanga for possession of the Raj Estate, was to-day dismissed with costs by the Chief Justice and Justices Harrington and Brett, who constituted a Full Bench.

THE INVESTITURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 5.

Visitors for the investiture are now arriving here.

Mr. Syed Hoosain Bilgrimi and the Raja of Jhind are expected to-morrow, the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur and Raj Rana of Jhalandar on Sunday, and Sir C. Bayley, Sir John and Lady Muir-Mackenzie and Maharaja of Kishengarh on Monday.

MILITARY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Assistants Drafted to other Departments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 5.

Some twenty assistants in the Military Supply Department become superfluous on the abolition of that branch of Government Service. Endeavour is being made to find posts for them in other departments, but a good many will probably have to retire on pensions or gratuities they are entitled to under the regulations.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Important Bills Considered.

MOTOR ACCIDENT TO MAHARAJA OF DARBHANGA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 5.

The programme at the Viceroy's Council today was carried through as announced. The Viceroy presided and there was not a very large attendance. Amongst those absent was the Maharaja of Darbhanga, who had an accident on his way to the Council, a collision taking place between his motor-car and the carriage of the Hon. Mr. W. C. Macpherson; one of the horses was thrown down, and the occupants, received a shaking, but were not otherwise hurt. The Maharaja was slightly hurt.

REPLIES TO INTERPELLATIONS.

The interest at the Council meeting centred in the questions. Replying to Mr. Dadabhoy, Mr. Miller gave particulars of the irrigation expenditure and showed that progressive advance was being made with the carrying out of the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission, also that the scheme for the Mahanadi Canal in the Raipur District had expanded to include works which will use both the Tendula and Mahanadi Rivers. The Mahanadi portion is still under enquiry, but the Tendula portion, which is to cost ninety-five lakhs of rupees, is ready and is being sent Home to the Secretary of State for final sanction.

Regarding the countervailing duty upon cotton, the same member declined to admit that the existing depression in the cotton industry was due to these duties, and was able to hold out no hope of their abolition.

Regarding the separation of Executive and Judicial functions in the two Bengals, Sir Harvey Adamson said that the proposals were before the High Court and the Local Governments concerned, but that no statement could yet be made.

Replying to the Nawab of Dacca's questions, which in the Nawab's absence were read by Mr. A. Apcar, Lord Kitchener said that there was nothing to debar the enlistment of Kashmiris, though as a matter of fact they were not enlisted at present. Mr. Miller said that there was nothing to prevent Kashmiris from applying to the Punjab Government for enrolment as one of the agricultural tribes.

Sir Harvey Adamson said that a statement was being prepared and would be placed on the table regarding the cost of Royal commissions, as asked for, and he placed copies of the correspondence with the various Chambers of Commerce upon the table to show how the matter of the proposed legislation for the registration of partnerships now stands.

Replying on the subject of the Anglo-Indian European Trading Society, Mr. Miller said that, so far as Government was aware, this Society was not registered in India. As regards legislation for the regulation of Companies, to check bogus concerns and to encourage healthy ones, the same Member explained that a Companies' Act was being considered at Home, and the matter would be taken up in India when it had been settled there.

Regarding the question of the Value Payable Parcels Post, Mr. Miller gave particulars of the reports from the various commercial bodies, and repeated the assurance already given, that the Government of India had decided against the proposal.

PRESIDENCY TOWNS INSOLVENCY ACT.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

In presenting the Select Committee's report upon the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, Sir Erle Richards explained a number of amendments which had been adopted, including one which had been introduced to meet a suggestion made by the Madras Chamber of Commerce. He also pointed out that the abandonment of the Imperial Act would not cause any material loss, though steps would be taken to propose a validating Bill at Home, since all the Courts in the British Empire give effect to orders passed by other Courts in insolvency matters.

INDIAN FIVE-RUPEE NOTES.

CURRENT IN BURMA.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, in moving the passing of the Bill to make Indian five-rupee notes current in Burma, explained that no objection to this measure had been raised.

He was followed by Mong Bah Too, who explained what a boon it would be to Burma.

This Bill was then passed unanimously.

THE WHIPPING BILL.

The Whipping Bill was then referred to a Select Committee, upon the motion of Sir Harvey Adamson, and the Council adjourned to Friday, the 26th instant.

THE VICEREGAL SHOOT.

Assam Game Sanctuary.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 5.

The "Englishman" announces with reference to the objection which has been taken by various correspondents to the proposed Viceregal shoot in the reserved area in Assam, that His Excellency only will shoot, his staff taking no part.

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 5.

The "Pioneer" says:—"As objection has been taken in some quarters to the Viceroy's proposed shoot in the game sanctuary in Assam, it is explained that His Excellency will practically shoot alone as regards rhino, buffalo and bison; his staff taking no part in this particular sport.

"Lord Minto wishes merely to add a few trophies to his Indian bag, and there will be none of that wholesale slaughter of big game, which has been rather unkindly predicted, in the shooting of rhino, buffalo or bison."

KOLHAPUR BOMB CASE.

The Defence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, FEBRUARY 5.

The statements of the accused were taken. The first accused said that he was beaten and tutored to confess having assaulted the District Magistrate four years ago. He denied writing any part of the placards or making any statement in the presence of a Magistrate.

The other accused made similar statements and alleged that they had been tutored to implicate Rao Bahadur Panditrao, Chief Judge of Kolhapur, Mr. Despande, Pleader, and other well known men as friends of Damoo Joshi.

The defence called no witnesses.

Mr. Binning then addressed the Court. He gave an analysis of the evidence as affecting each of the accused and said that if the allegations of the accused were true, then Dilwar and Ghatge were guilty of the grossest perjury and the police and the State of abetting the same. He said there was no evidence of any threats or torture and the confession must be given full weight to. He said that if the writing made by the accused before the Panch corresponds with the writing in the placard, their guilt was clear. There could be no object in getting up a case against all these accused. The literature found in the possession of the accused was of a most inflammatory character, also that their experiments with bombs showed their intention. He said there could be no reason for the police wishing to implicate the Sessions Judge of Kolhapur, as suggested by the accused. He pressed upon the Court not to refuse to give weight to the statements made before Ghatge and Dilwar on account of some imaginary torture, not even alleged by accused.

Mr. Binning concluded his remarks by referring to the statements of the accused, which, he said, were obviously false and in parts ridiculous. The suggestion that the police had tutored the accused and to say that Mr. Panditrao, the Sessions Judge, has instigated the first accused to buy a bomb and a revolver with the object of killing Colonel Ferris, Mr. Binning said, was absurd. Mr. Binning said that his learned friends have been paid the compliment of assuming that they had nothing to do with the accused's statements which were most damning to the accused. Mr. Binning also said that the offence was very serious, as it had led to action.

Mr. Baptista then addressed the Court. He referred to several sections and said that the charge was indefinite, and it was not clear who was instigated to murder and who was to be murdered.

Continuing, Mr. Baptista said that the police must have got hold of accused Padhye, who had admitted the confession, and tutored him. He said that the other confessions were never made.

Counsel's address had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

ALLAHABAD CATHEDRAL.

New Stained Glass Window.

PRESENTED BY THE BISHOP OF LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 5.

The Bishop of Lucknow is presenting to the Cathedral in Allahabad a stained glass window, which was the property of his brother, the late Mr. Edward Clifford.

The central figure is that of Samuel, which was designed by the great artist, Sir Edward Burne-Jones, and is an exceptionally fine piece of colour. The border and portion of the window above the figure has recently been added by Messrs. Shrigley and Hunt, who designed the three large windows in the apse.

The new window will be placed on the north side of the nave.

TRAGEDY AT SAIDPORE.

Father Murders his Daughter.

CULPRIT ARRESTED IN NATIVE ATTIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 5.

In October last a man named G. H. Sims stabbed his daughter, who had married against his will, at the Saidpore Railway Station. She died of her injuries. Sims got away and evaded the police till to-day, when he was arrested, dressed in a dhoti and chudder and having a puggri on, near the New Market. He was trying to get employment as a cook. He used to wear a beard, which he had shaved, in his native garments, which he has worn ever since the murder of his daughter. He has successfully evaded the police, who were set on his track by an anonymous letter from Jamalpur, East India Railway, where Sims had been serving as a native servant and was recognised.

THE I. C. S. BALL.

A Great Success.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 5.

The Indian Civil Service Ball at the Chutter Munzil, Lucknow, last night, was a great success. Between five and six hundred guests attended, including Sir John and Lady Hewett.

PAPERCHASE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 5.

The Paperchase here this morning was won by Lord Francis Scott, Captain Gibbs second, Captain Charrington winning the Pony race. Mr. Ballantyne took a heavy fall, but is not seriously hurt.

THE POONA MANŒUVRES.

Khadkala Occupied by 2nd Brigade.

OVERWHELMED BY ENEMY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 3.

The movements of the 1st and 3rd Brigade up till the night of the 2nd instant were described yesterday. How on the arrival of the former force at Chinchvad it was met by a sudden attack on the enemy's part and the retirement of the enemy after a severe repulse. Meanwhile the 3rd Brigade had reached Tathawra having met with no opposition, and were comfortably encamped there all night. At very early dawn of the 3rd instant both Brigades began their advance on Shelavadi.

Very little news so far has reached us regarding the 2nd (Poona) Brigade under General Swann. It is not known for certain, but it is generally believed the transports carrying this force anchored near the coast some miles west of Kirkee Bay and that it disembarked at this point. A more or less comical situation regarding the mess cart of the 114th Regiment, is all that has been heard of any portion of the Brigade up-to-date. It seems that this not unimportant part of the transport failed to be discovered when the regiments were preparing to bivouac on the first night. After a hot and arduous march no food or drink was by any means a soothing reflexion. A good reason, however, accounted for its non-appearance, and some officer of that regiment must have become very unpopular owing to the fact, finally discovered, that the cart was left behind at the base.

FEBRUARY 4.

To-day at forenoon fresh information has arrived regarding the 2nd Brigade. It would seem that their plan of action was to reach Khadkala in the rear of the enemy and to hold this position until the arrival of the 1st and 3rd Brigades. The joined Forces would then be sufficiently strong to make an attack on Visapur. Great credit must be given to the men of the 2nd Brigade for their feat in having marched to Lanowla the first day, a distance not less than 20 miles. They were obliged to employ the utmost caution during their advance, and to take advantage of every cover that offered itself. It was quite possible that the enemy might have forestalled this plan of campaign, and gun and rifle fire at any moment would have poured on the troops. General Swann's first object on reaching Lanowla was to gain possession of the railway and thus isolate Khadkala from the north; this was carried out without any difficulty. The march to Khadkala was made under much the same circumstances as that of the previous day. No opposition was met with and our troops formally took possession of the town towards evening. None of the inhabitants were prepared for this strange invasion and terrible tales were soon astir as to the fate of their country, but on being assured their lives were not in danger, the panic-stricken people became more pacified. Our troops prepared to bivouac on the outskirts of the town. Outposts were stationed on positions commanding the surrounding country, and from this direction desultory fire was heard from time to time. In war a constant strain on the nerves is inevitable, and this is especially the case with men on outpost duty, who will spring to attention and fire, often with little enough reason. It was not thought, then, that the safety of the sleeping army was in any danger.

News of this occupation must, however, have speedily reached the enemy, and they were determined to lose no time in endeavouring to strike a decisive blow. Before dawn, a party of our scouts, who were in front of a relieving picket, suddenly perceived an advancing line of the enemy. At the same time the first shot was fired into our camp by their guns, and this was followed by a concentrated attack from the batteries.

There was little time to reply to this fierce fire. Our troops had formed up and were valiantly contesting the ground with the enemy's infantry, who by this time were rushing our position. Our losses, the unexpected rush and the confusion caused by darkness helped to our defeat, and at dawn it was seem we could no longer hold out. The survivors of the 2nd Brigade were taken prisoners by the Khedites.

It is probable the enemy will now attack the 1st and 3rd Brigades without delay, and hostilities be renewed in the direction of Telegaon.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 5.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. S. Lyons, I.M.S., reverts to Military employ.

The Metropolitan leaves Calcutta on tour on the 8th instant for Burdwan, visiting Jamalpur on the 10th, Darbhanga on the 13th, Motihari on the 16th, Bettiah on the 17th, and Muzufferpore on the 18th, returning to Calcutta on the 23rd.

A notification in the "Gazette" announces that the title of Sultan as an hereditary distinction is conferred upon Adi Raja Imbichi Bibi, head of the Cannanore family, Malabar District.

A proclamation is also published declaring that the Androth, Kalpeni, Kavarathi, Agathi and Minicoy Islands, which have been ceded to the British Government in full sovereignty by Adi Raja of Cannanore, shall be subject to the presidency of Fort St. George.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Indian Medical Service.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Willis and W. A. Corkery to be Colonels, vice Henderson and Briggs retired.

Captain T. C. Rutherfood, I.M.S., is posted to the Central Provinces.

Major G. Lamb, I. M. S. has twelve months' leaves from 27th instant.

Colonel C. F. Willis, I.M.S., is appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy vice Henderson, retired.

Hon. Captain W. T. Hingleton retires from the 23rd September last.

Revd. W. H. C. Johnson is gazetted chaptain on probation, Rangoon, establishment.

Mr. W. G. G. Bayly, is gazetted for six months' leave, Mr. G. W. De Rhe Philipe to act for him as examiner of Accounts, eastern Bengal State Railway.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A String of Bills.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' MUSEUM.

THE Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations was held in the Council Hall at noon yesterday, the Hon'ble Sir J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, Senior Member of Council, presiding in the absence of His Excellency Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, and there were also present the Hon'ble Mr. J. L. Jenkins, the Hon'ble Mr. W. L. S. L. Cameron, the Hon'ble Sheikh Sadik Ali 'walad' Sheikh Sher Ali, the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harital Setalvad, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, the Hon'ble Mr. Dajiabaji Khare, the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, the Hon'ble Meherban the Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji, the Hon'ble Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, the Hon'ble Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Lamb, the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Navroji Pestonji Vakil, the Hon'ble Sir Walter C. Hughes, the Hon'ble Mr. Montague de Pomeroy Webb, the Hon'ble Sirdar Meherban the Sar Desai of Vantmuri, the Hon'ble Mr. Strangman, Advocate-General, the Hon'ble Mr. William Thomson Morison, the Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn, and the Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp.

The printed answers to the various questions put by several hon'ble members having been placed on the table, the Council proceeded to consider the Bills and orders of the day.

KARACHI PORT TRUST ACT.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. L. Jenkins in proposing the second reading of the Bill to further amend the Karachi Port Trust Act of 1886 said: Mr. President,—In presenting the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. III. of 1908, I have a few remarks to offer. Of the three alterations recommended in the report, the first, which affects Clause 2, new Section 50 B (5), would give payment of interest to debenture holders priority over payment of interest to the Secretary of State. The Government of India have, however, disallowed this proposal, as they have a perfect right to do; and as their decision is conclusive we cannot proceed further with this amendment. This ruling of the Government of India will also dispose of the alternative draft suggested in the Hon. Mr. Setalvad's minute, which might otherwise have been considered preferable to that adopted in Select Committee. The proposed amendment of new Section 59F (2) in Clause 3, which provides that sinking fund investments may be made in those securities already prescribed in the Act for the investment of the Board's balances will I think, find general acceptance; and there will probably be no difference of opinion as to the propriety of giving preference to the claims of the trustees and of officers and servants of the Board over all other claims mentioned in Clause 3 new Section 61. The only other matter to which it is necessary to refer is the Hon. Sir Walter Hughes's suggested amendment of Clause 2 new Section 59F (1). As the Section stands, the period of a loan may not ordinarily exceed thirty years, but may with the previous sanction of the Government of India be extended to sixty years. The effect of the Hon. Sir Walter Hughes's amendment would be that the period of each loan would be settled by negotiation with the Government of India. I doubt whether the amendment would have any practical result. The provision in the Bill is really a declaration of the policy of the Government of India with regard to such loans; and if we strike it out we shall not alter that policy. All that it will be necessary for the Government of India to do will be to place on record a standing order, in similar terms, which will be quite as effective as a legal provision and may be more stringent in operation. I now propose that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, but with the omission of the amendment to Clause 2 new Section 50B (5) be read a second time.

The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad drew the attention of the Council to the procedure that he thought should be adopted. The Council had met to consider the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, and therefore formal notice should have been given of the new amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins. The technical procedure was that a formal notice should be given. It involved a matter of principle.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta thought that in the past notices of that character had been frequently given. But he thought the Government had a latitude in the matter.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins said that, as had been said by the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah, notices of that character had in the past been frequently given, but the Government were allowed a latitude. The Government might withdraw either the whole Bill, or omit part of it. The Government had the fullest control over the Bill. Besides, it was not an amendment that he had moved, but it was only an intimation to the Council that the Government of India had disallowed certain amendments made by the Select Committee.

The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad said that the usual procedure should be followed. The Government of India had an executive control over the Bombay Council; but so far as law was concerned, this body as a legislative body was independent of the Government of India. The latter could not say that this body should do this thing and should not do that thing.

The President held the motion was in order.

The Hon'ble Mr. Webb remarked that at the previous meeting of the Council he had expressed the wish that the Bill should be hastened into operation, but H. E the Governor had decided that it should take the usual course and go before a Select Committee. He was now glad that this had been done since the Committee had suggested amendments, and it also gave him an opportunity of proposing three amendments; the amendments being:—(1) In lines 105—108 to substitute for the words "within a period which shall not exceed thirty years or, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, sixty years," the following words, namely, "within such period not exceeding sixty years from the date of the contracting of the same as the Governor General in Council may in each case direct." (2) In line 137 to omit the word "current." (3) In lines 12—15 to omit the words "and, in the case of a deficiency of assets, such charges shall rank as against the funds of the Board in the following order, namely:—"

The first had the effect of increasing the minimum period of the currency of the loan which was fixed at 30 years.

After some discussion, in which Sir Walter Hughes supported the amendment, the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins said that he did not think the amendment would have any practical effect but since it recommended itself to both the representatives, including the representative of the Bombay Port Trust, Government would accept them.

The second amendment was passed without discussion and referred to the accounts of the Karachi Port Trust.

In proposing the third amendment Mr. Webb said the whole object of the Bill was to enable the Karachi Port Trust to borrow money on its credit in England. Why should such precautions be taken as that in clause, 3 section 61? The possibility of the Karachi Port Trust becoming insolvent was unthinkable.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said the position was that thirty years had been laid down as the minimum limit, which the Government had the power to increase. The amendment moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Webb proposed to remove the minimum limit. But he (the speaker) thought a minimum limit should be put down. And as stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins a definite policy should be laid down. Otherwise, fluctuations of an extraordinary character in the limit were likely to occur. There ought to be some limitation, and thirty years was a very fair period for the purpose. He thought that what the Government of India had demanded was not unreasonable. He also thought the Hon'ble Mr. Webb was striking his head against a stone wall, as he (the speaker) himself had, he would admit, done in the past. That was his unfortunate experience in the past, and he would therefore advise the Hon'ble Mr Webb not to do it himself. It depended on the Government of India whether or not to accept the amendments.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins said he quite agreed with the Hon'ble Mr. Webb when he said that Karachi was a flourishing port and that there was no possibility of a failure. But he differed from the Hon'ble Mr. Webb when he said that such a possibility was unthinkable. All human institutions were liable to sudden revolutions and he thought the contingency of a failure was one which should be provided for. Such a provision was essential. However, for reasons pointed out by the hon'ble member, that the amendment practically did not affect the Bill, he would accept that amendment.

The President then intimated that if there was no opposition to the Bill he would move the suspension of the standing orders and the Bill might be read a third time.

There being no opposition this course was adopted and the Bill was read a third time, and passed into law.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM.

In introducing the Bill to provide for the erection and management of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins said that the Bill had been framed to provide for the management of the Prince of Wales Museum. It was the common wish of Government and the citizens of Bombay that this institution, which would commemorate the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to this City, should be so founded and equipped as to be worthy of the name which it bore. A fine site had been provided upon which a commodious and stately building would be provided. But that would not make a museum. A good museum was an excellent thing, a source of profit, instruction and amusement to very many people of all ages and all classes, while a bad one was worse than useless. If that institution was to be successful it was necessary that it should, from the first, be started on right lines. Good management was all important; and after much careful consideration, they had come to the conclusion that good management was most likely to be secured by entrusting the care of the museum to a legally constituted body of trustees. The alternative would be the appointment of an executive committee, but such a committee would be less independent than the statutory trustees whom they proposed to create, and as some separate arrangement would be necessary for the custody and administration of the property and funds, there would be a division of authority and responsibility. Accomittee would, in fact, be little better than a sub-department of Government, and in these days Government had quite enough to do without supervising the management of a museum. The trustees, in whom would vest the land, buildings and endowments, would also control the working of the institution. They alone would be responsible and he believed the best results were invariably obtained when men felt that success or failure in any undertaking depended solely on themselves. The provisions of the Bill, which followed closely the Victoria Memorial Act, 1903, were very simple, and he believed the only point on which there might be any difference of opinion was the composition of the body of trustees. He trusted, however, that if any change was made in this respect there would be no increase in the number. The trustees would be an administrative, not a deliberative body, and, for administrative purposes, the number provided was fully sufficient. He moved that the Bill be read a first time.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta said that the rules regarding the election of the two representatives of the Municipal Corporation should be allowed to be framed by the Corporation.

The Hon. Mr. Jenkins stated that the suggestion was worthy of consideration and that the hon'ble member would have an opportunity of pressing his views on the Select Committee.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the Hon'ble Mr. Cameron, the Hon'ble Sir V. D. Thackersey, the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp and the mover, with instructions to report by the 31st of March next.

The motion was carried.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins next introduced the Bill to validate certain action taken under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, and to amend section 14 of that Act. The hon'ble member said:

Mr. President,—The introduction of this Bill has been rendered necessary by a judgment of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, which has condemned the action of the Commissioner in removing certain Huns, who have been registered as members of a criminal tribe from one settlement to another under Section 13 of the Criminal Tribes Act 1871 without the express concurrence of the Government of India under Sec. 15 of the Act. The Huns are not, strictly, a tribe; they are members of a sect, acknowledging the headship of a certain Pir, and many of them are highly respectable, law-abiding people. Some of them, however, fall into extreme fanaticism; and considering themselves to be above all human law, become the most desperate of criminals. On several occasions gangs of them have overawed large tracts of country, robbing, murdering and inflicting atrocious cruelties upon innocent people. Not as long ago it was necessary to use troops against them. After the last great outbreak the sect was declared to be a criminal tribe, and the dangerous members of it were registered and intered in settlements, where they live under supervision. It is evident that when persons of such desperate character are collected together, it is most necessary to prevent any combination among them, and it is sometimes expedient to move some of them from one settlement to another. This the Commissioner has done in several cases, but it has now been held that he had no authority to do so. I will not trouble the Council with the legal argument, which is somewhat intricate. The decision of the Court is final and what we have now to do is to avert the consequences. We, therefore, proposed by Clause 3 to make it clear that removals may be necessary. There are obvious reasons why the Bill should be passed without delay; and in the absence of any valid objection I intend presently to ask you, Mr. President, to suspend the ordinary rules of business in order that it may be passed at this sitting.

I now move that the Bill be read a first time.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sheikh Sadik Ali walad Sheikh

Sher Ali said that it was true that these tribes were a dangerous people. They were not guided by religion or governed by any law. They had got their own tenets to follow. They always broke law and the present action was quite justified, and he supported it.

The Hon'ble the President: I gather, gentlemen, that there is no opposition in the Council in the case of this very urgent bill to suspending the Standing Orders. I may mention that His Excellency the Governor has been consulted and he concurs with the view that this procedure is desirable. I propose, therefore, the suspension of the Standing Orders in order that we may get through the remaining stages of the Bill.

The Standing Orders being suspended the Bill was carried through its stages.

AMENDING AND REPEALING ENACTMENTS.

The Hon. Sir John W. P. Muir, Mackenzie suspended the standing order in favour of the Bill which stood against his name purporting to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments. He said it was necessary to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, which will be held in a fortnight's time at the earliest, when any suggestions which the members might have to make could be offered. The first reading of the Bill was proceeded with and the Hon. Sir John Muir-Mackenzie said the amendments in the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879, were called for, by the exigencies of the present situation. The procedure that a printed form drawn up by or under the superintendence of a village registrar should be considered a valid instrument was necessary to save time and avoid unnecessary formality. In regard to the exclusion of the Co-operative Credit Societies from the operations of certain sections of the Deccan Agriculturists' Act he was aware that it was urged on all hands that the Societies should be provided with the easiest methods for the recovery of their debts. There should be some difference in the dealings of the Credit Societies and the dealings of the ordinary money lender and debtor.

The Hon. Mr. Jenkins said there was little contentious matter in the Bill. The amendments in the Bombay Municipal Act, he was glad to say, were made at the instance of the Municipality itself. There was one item which would be viewed with pleasure by all, and that related to the authorising of the Corporation to provide music for the public.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula said he would strongly oppose the amendment which proposed to tranfer to the Government certain rights which the Bombay Municipal Corporation enjoyed at present. Under the existing law the Commissioner, with the sanction of the Corporation, could prevent any obstruction in the streets; if his view of the amendment was correct, the Commissioner might put up such obstructions with the sanction of the Local Government, which is the case of the City of Bombay was the Bombay Government. The amendment proposed to transfer the powers of the Corporation to the Government. He did not see why the Government should interfere in the discretion of the Corporation. Coming to the other amendment, as regarded the Bombay Port Trust, he said that the existing Act had been passed about thirty years ago, when it might have been thought proper to keep the number of representatives of the Indian commercial community at three, to be nominated by the Government. But the time had now come when a change in the constitution of the Bombay Port Trust was necessary. He did not see why the Indian commercial community should not receive due and proportionate representation by election on the Port Trust. The discretion vested in the Government of nominating more than three Indian members had not been exercised.

The Hon'ble Sir Walter Hughes said that personally he would be very glad indeed to have representatives of the native mercantile community on the Port Trust Board. The very important question was as to the work done by the Board. The Port Trust had been complimented for their success and the success depended upon the work of that body. However, full opportunity would be given to discuss his views and the views of the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola on the Select Committee, when the question would be better threshed out.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta asked the President if the fact that a certain section of an Act was proposed to be amended opened a discussion of all the sections generally of that Act.

The Hon. President replying in the negative, Sir Pherozeshah remarked that the proper time for discussion in case of a Bill such as they had before them was when it came up for consideration before the Select Committee.

The President then moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Dixit, Mr. Parekh, the Chief of Ichalkaranji, Sir Walter Hughes, Mr. Cameron, and Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, with instructions to report by the 7th of April.

CITY IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

The Hon. Mr. Jenkins announced that the Committee appointed to consider the City Improvement Trust Act Amendment Bill were unable to present their report as they had not received the important report from the City Improvement Trust as to their financial position He therefore moved for permission being granted to the time of submitting the report being extended to the 30th of June next.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta submitted that there was no notice of this proposal on the list of business before the Council, and he was afraid it would be creating a dangerous precedent to allow questions to be brought on for discussion which did not appear on the list of business.

The Hon. Mr. Jenkins pointed out that there were some precedents of the kind and that the time of submitting the report by the Committee expiring, there was no help left but to ask for and obtain permission for extending the period.

The President having allowed the proposal, the permission was granted and the Council adjourned *sine die*.

THE INTERPELLATIONS AND REPLIES.

The Government replies to the interpellations from the various members were placed on the table.

QUESTIONS FROM THE HON. Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA.

In reply to the questions put by the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla with regard to the Mahomedan community feeling strongly on the existing system of elections which they considered practically debarred them from securing adequate representation by election on the local bodies in the Presidency, the Government said that they were aware of the feeling in question and that the statement referred to by His Excellency the Governor in reply to the address by the Deccan Provincial Muslim League included both the elected and nominated members. That statements, No. 3 and 4, had been printed showing seprately the number of Mahomedans elected and nominated on Municipal Boards. The proportionate representation was shown in decimals, and that the statements giving the information required were placed on the table.

QUESTIONS PUT BY THE HON. Mr. SETALVAD.

THE LOCATION OF THE COLLEGE.

The following are some of the questions put by the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and their respective replies from the Government:

Whether Government have come to any, and if so what, decision on the report of the Committee that was appointed to consider the question of the location of the Elphinstone College? And whether Government have come to any, and if so what, decision regarding the question of providing proper residential accommodation for the large number of students attending the Government Law School at Bombay? The answer:—The subject is still under consideration, pending a decision regarding the future of Science Teaching in this Presidency.

Whether Government will be pleased to state what means they propose to take to improve the present "unhealthy and unwholesome" hostel attached to the Elphinstone College? The answer:—The attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the reply given to a similar question put by him at the Council meeting, held on 3rd October last, which has been placed on the Council table.

Whether Government will be pleased to state when the hostel for the students of the Grant Medical College is likely to be ready for occupation? The answer:—The hostel will be ready for occupation by the end of March 1910.

THE SCIENCE DEPARTMENT.

Whether Government will be pleased to state the circumstances under which the Board of Management of the Gujarat College have decided to abolish the chair of Chemistry and Physics and to drop the Science Department at the said College, after having utilised a substantial part of the Imperial Grant in defraying the expenses of sending a science graduate to England for special training in Chemistry with a view to his appointment on his return as Professor of Chemistry at the said College, and in improving the Laboratory?—The reason for the decision arrived at by the College Board are given in the following extract from the report of their Sub-Committee:—

"The equipment of the Laboratory for Science teaching is seriously inadequate. The Board has decided to defy the question of erecting and equipping a new laboratory pending further information regarding Mr. Chinubhai's scheme. We therefore advise after careful consideration that 'Optional Science teaching should be suspended, arrangements being made for the teaching of the compulsory Art subject—Physics."

Out of Rs. 50,000 received by the College in five years from the Imperial grant, about Rs. 10,000 have been spent, and the College authorities have been allowed to keep the balance pending further orders.

Whether Government will be pleased to state what progress has been made regarding the proposal to establish a Medel High School for Indian Girls, planned to meet their educational requirements (see paragraph 6 of Government Resolution No. 236 of 5th February, 1908, on the last Quinquennial Report of the Director of Public Instruction)? The answer:—No such proposal has been received by Government. The demands on their resources in connection with the claims of primary education render it unlikely that such an institution should be established for some little time.

REPLIES TO QUESTIONS PUT BY THE HON. MEHERBAN JAGKIRDAR OF ICHALKARANJI.

Will Government be pleased to state how many Inamdars applied for powers under Section 37 of the Land Revenue Code during the year 1908, and on how many of them were they conferred? The answer:—During the calendar year 1908, 22 applications were made by Inamdars, or by district officers on their behalf, for the grant of commissions under Section 88 of the Land Revenue Code. Out of these commissions were granted to 13 Inamdars, and refused to one, as the consent of the Inamdar's subsharer had not been obtained. The question of granting commissions in the remaining eight cases is under consideration.

Is Government aware that the Inamdars are unwilling to introduce survey settlement into their villages because by the rates proposed by the Survey Department they get smaller amount of revenue than the Mamul? The answer:—Government are aware that one of the reasons for unwillingness which are put forward by the Inamdars is as stated in the question.

Will Government be pleased to devise some measure by which the Inamdars will not have to undergo a loss of revenue by the introduction of the survey settlement into their villages? The answer:—No proposals have been given to the effect that, if the calculations show that a moderate loss would result to an Inamdar from the application of the proposed maximum rates on the introduction of a survey settlement into his village then, as has been done in several instances, the propriety of slightly raising those rates, in order to prevent the loss, should be considered. The whole question is still under examination by Government.

REPLY TO QUESTION PUT BY THE HON. MR. HARI SITARAM DIKSHIT.

Will Government be pleased to state—(a) Whether no suitable local candidate could be found to fill the newly-created chair of Physics at the Grant Medical College which is not an appointment reserved for officers of the Indian Medical Service? (b) What Captain Dickinsen's special qualifications for the post are? The answer:—Government have already decided not to combine permanently the chair of Physics with the chair of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence in the Grant Medical College. The present arrangement under which Captain Dickinson holds the chair of Physics in addition to his own duties is only temporary, and is the best that could be made until a permanent arrangement is sanctioned. The question of making a permanent arrangement is under consideration.

Will Government be pleased to state whether, owing to the water of the Ekruk Tank in the Sholapur District being allowed to the cotton mills in Sholapur, enough is not left for irrigation purposes? If so, whether Government propose to take any and what action in the matter? The answer:—The quantity of water allowed for the mills is a mere fraction of the total storage of the Ekruk Tank which is 3,162 million cubic feet. In order, however to provide for the mills and for the water-supply of the Sholapur City which is a far larger item and which is now about to be considerably increased it has been necessary to fix a depth below which the tank level shall not fall by the 1st June, and in order to allow of this, the amount of irrigation may in case of bad years have to be restricted. Owing to a series of bad years, the Ekruk Tank has not had sufficient replenishment, but the Executive Engineer has lately reported that the quantity of water received this year is sufficient to meet all demands up to the rains of 1909.

Will Government be pleased to direct that the report of the local Abkari Committees appointed in the different towns of the Presidency be open for inspection to the public? Do Government propose to publish such reports or a summary of the same? The answer:—The Committees are advisory bodies and it is not intended to publish their proceedings. Decisions taken on their recommendations will be duly notified.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS PUT BY THE HON. Mr. G. K. PAREKH.

With reference to the answer to my question No. 14 (2), asked at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, will Government be pleased to say what steps have been taken by them to remedy the defect of licensees carrying on business of liquor selling at loss during more than one term of license? The answer:—The following instructions have been issued with the approval of Government regarding the disposal of shops by auction:—(1) No person known or suspected to be a mere speculator or to belong to a company or syndicate formed to buy liquor shops should be permitted to bid, whether in his own or any other district, and every person from another district should be so suspected until he has proved the contrary. The Collector should aim as far as possible at restricting the bidding to local people connected with the trade, who will manage the business themselves and not sub-let; (2) All previous licensees detected in serious breaches of their licenses or in arrears with their instalments should be rejected; (3) All persons suspected to be blacklegs should be rejected; and (4) The probable honest profit of every shop should be previously calculated on the last year's sales, and as soon as the bid which will allow this has been reached, the Collector should prepare to stop the auction. If in the next few bids hesitation begins to appear, he should seize the opportunity to knock down the shops; if the bidding is too brisk to allow this, the auction must be stopped and the matter referred to the office of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari for orders. In no case should a Collector finally accept a bid which is more than 25 per cent. in excess of what has been calculated as a reasonable one.

With the previous sanction of the Government of India the shops for the sale of country spirit in the districts of Ahmedabad, Nasik and Dharwar for the year 1909-1910 will be disposed of by selection, on fixed fees, instead of by auction.

Will Government be pleased to say—(a) Whether they propose to make a grant of £30,000 to the Free Church of Scotland for establishing a Mission Hospital in some thickly-peopled part of the City of Poona? (b) Is the grant subject to any condition against carrying on proselytizing work with reference to the non-Christian public who go for treatment at the Hospital? (c) Are Government aware that there are serious differences in the Western India Mission Council about the advisability of having a Mission Hospital in Poona? The answer:—(a) and (b).—Government have sanctioned a building grant of Rs. 30,000 to the United Free Church of Scotland Mission towards the construction of a Hospital building in the City of Poona on the conditions that—(i) the Hospital is open to inspection by the Surgeon-General; (ii) the returns called for by him regarding numbers admitted and treated shall be furnished; (iii) the Hospital shall be open to all classes irrepective of religious distinctions. (c) Government are not aware of the alleged differences.

REPLIES TO QUESTION PUT BY THE HON. MR. D. A. KHARE.

Is it a fact that in Agwa, Tika and some other villages in the Ratnagiri taluka, the Mamlatdar has recently ordered the Police Patils to ask all villagers to appear before him and get their rents settled in cash even if they had not made an application in that behalf according to law? If so, is the action of Mamlatdar in accordance with any orders of Government? The answer:—A number of applications have been made by tenants in the Ratnagiri taluka for the fixing of cash rents in commutation of crop shares paid to the khots. Government have no specific information regarding the particular villages mentioned by the Hon. Member, but it is understood that the Mamlatdar has called on the tenants other than the applicants in villages from which applications have been received to submit, if they so desire, similar applications within a prescribed time. It is not the intention of Government to instigate or encourage specially tenants to apply for cash commutation, and the object of the action taken appears to be to prevent the multiplication of the work of the Recording Officer and to facilitate inquiry by securing that the applications of all tenants in the same village who desire commutation shall be received, inquired into and disposed of at the same time. The matter, however, will be inquired into.

Will Government be pleased to supply salt gratis for curing fish to Daldees who are a very poor and backward community? The Answer:—Salt is issued to fish curers at a price sufficient only to cover the cost price of the salt and the cost to Government of maintaining the fish curing yard. The price charged during 1907-08 was eight annas a maund. Government are unable to agree to supplying salt to one particular class of fish curers without payment of even the cost of supplying it.

Will Government be pleased in view of the abnormal rise in prices to grant special monetary allowances to all public servants in the lower grades? The limit of grade of whole time servants of Government to whom compensation for dearness of food is admissible under Article 72 of the Civil Account Code has been raised from Rs. 16 per mensem to Rs. 30 per mensem; and compensation has been granted generally in accordance with the revised limit. Special allowances have been granted to clerical establishments in the Presidency town, according to a scale based on salary:—20 per cent. on salaries up to Rs. 50, 15 per cent. on salaries above Rs. 50, and up to Rs. 100, 10 per cent. on salaries above Rs. 100 and up to Rs. 200. Any salary above Rs. 200 to be brought up to not less than Rs. 220 by an allowance. The question of granting similar allowances to establishments other than clerical in the presidency town and to establishments, clerical and other, in Karachi, is under consideration.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS PUT BY THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR NAVROJI PESTANJI VAKIL.

In view of Government Resolution No. 4377, dated 1st July 1908, will Government consider the advisability of appointing an expert to inquire into the possibility of developing as an industry the canning of provisions in the lines of similar European industries?—The proposal to appoint an expert for the purpose referred to will receive the consideration of Government.

Will Government be pleased to state whether any Asylums exist at present in the Presidency, for incurable paupers, maintained by Municipalities and Local Fund Boards, with or without aid from Government, and if so, which, and where they are, and at what cost per annum, they are maintained?

The only institutions in the Bombay Presidency of the nature referred to is the Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Leper Asylum, Ratnagiri. The cost of the Asylum in 1907, the latest year for which figures are available, was Rs. 5,220. The annual Government grant-in-aid is Rs. 2,000.

CROP REPORTS.

THE following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 3rd February:—

Slight rain during week in parts Sind, Kathiawar and Cutch. Rain beneficial to standing rabi crops. Crops slightly damaged by frost in parts Sind, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals and Mahi Kantha and by disease in parts Poona and suffering from want of moisture in parts Thar and Parkar, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Sholapur. Cotton damaged by frost in parts Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Kathiawar. Crops in fair to good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of kharif crops completed in Belgaum, almost over in Nasik, Satara and Dharwar, and in progress in parts Broach, Surat, Ahmednagar, Baroda, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Threshing almost completed in Thana and Kolaba and continues in parts Kanara, East and West Khandesh and Palanpur. Picking of cotton commenced in parts Cutch and in progress in parts Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Kathiawar. Rabi sowing almost over. Harvesting of rabi crops commenced in parts Nasik, Poona and Sholapur and in progress in parts West Khandesh and Karnatak. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts West Khandesh, Bijapur and Belgaum. Agricultural stock sufficient except in parts Deccan and Cutch and generally in good condition. Supply of drinking water sufficient except in parts West Khandesh, Nasik and Belgaum. Water for irrigation sufficient except in parts Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, West Khandesh and Nasik. Prices of foodgrains continue high. Quantity purchasable per rupee in Sind 18 to 40 per cent., in Gujarat 20 to 62 per cent., in Konkan 14 to 27 per cent., in Deccan 17 to 46 per cent. and in Karnatak 32 to 83 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain adequate. Labourers get sufficient field employment and wages normal. One test work in progress in Bijapur with about 700 workers. Cultivating and labouring classes in fair condition.

THE MOHURRUM IN BOMBAY.

The Governor's Appreciation.

The following letter was addressed to Kazi Ismail Kazi Mahomedmia by the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay:—Dear Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram dated the 2nd. instant, and to say that the peaceful celebration of the Mohurrum this year is a great satisfaction to His Excellency. His Excellency regards it as largely due to the exertions of the representative Mahomedan Committee, which reflects great credit on the members themselves and on the community as a whole.—Yours faithfully, (Sd.) P. J. MEAD.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, JAN. 22, (PARIS, JAN. 23.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

HOME.

Court.—The King returned to London from Crichel on Saturday, and is now at Windsor.

Afforestation.—The Royal Commissioners advise a national scheme, the cost of which would be a good investment, while the work would help to solve the unemployed question.

Drama.—"Olive Latimer's Husband," with Mrs. Patrick Campbell in the chief part, has appeared at the Vaudeville.

Ecclesiastical.—The Chancellor of London Diocese is considering an application for leave to erect a rood beam in an East London church.—The Crystal Palace Company is being sued for tithe.—Mr. J. A. Kensit's objections to the confirmation of Dr. Lang as Archbishop of York were declared irrelevant.

Election.—The Unionist candidate was elected unopposed in the Tamworth Division of Warwickshire on Saturday.

Ireland.—Mr Birrell has opened new buildings for the Royal Veterinary College at Ballsbridge.—Cases of boycotting, cattle-driving, and resistance to officers of the law are reported from various parts.—The Department of Agriculture has been condemned to pay a man £370 for injuries caused by a motor-car in which Mr. Russell, M. P., Vice-President of the Department, was seated.—In spite of the Bishop's advice, the Dublin Corporation demands that Irish should be an essential subject for matriculation in the new University.

Labour.—The percentage of unemployed in the trade unions reporting to the Boards of Trade was 9 in December.—Hunger-marchers have settled on vacant land belonging to Lord Bute at Cardiff.—A procession of so-called unemployed on Wednesday came into conflict with the police in Berkeley-square. A co-partnership system has been established by the Gas Light and Coke Company.

Law.—Mr. Bottomley's appeal against the fine of £300 imposed upon him for contempt of Court has been dismissed and he has paid the money. Mr. Nield, M.P., is now being proceeded against for commenting on this case.—A Coroner's jury has returned a verdict of manslaughter against an unknown taxicab driver for the death of a boy in Whitehall.—The Stirling divorce suits are being heard in Edinburg. The Carnegie Steel Company's suit against Bell Brothers and Dorman, Long, and Co., for alleged infringement of patent has been dismissed.

London.—The embankment on the south side of the Thames for the site of the new County Hall has been begun.—The tonnage of vessels entering the Port of London in 1908 was 26,600,000, a decrease of 360,000.—The South London Mayors have passed a resolution in favour of securing the Crystal Palace as a public institution.

Lord Northcote was entertained on Tuesday by the Royal Colonial Institute on his return from Australia, Lord Crewe presided.

Medicine.—The London Hospital Medical School has received a gift of £20,000 for research work.

Marriages.—Captain A. S. Byng and Miss Rawlins; Captain Clementi Smith and Miss Clarke-Jervoise; and Mr. R. W. Dundas and Miss Wardlaw Ramsay.

Music.—The English performances of Wagner's "Ring" at Covent-garden began on Saturday.

Naval And Military.—Our Military correspondent calls attention to the National Defence Association and its magazine.—Sir Percy Scott's squadron has been calling at Teneriffe.—Mr. A. S. Benson reiterates his criticism of public school education in connection with the large percentage of failures in the Army qualifying examinations.—The Army aeroplane came to grief on Wednesday and was much damaged.

Political.—The Conservative Central Office, while withholding official support from candidates not accepting Mr. Balfour's fiscal policy, will not interfere with the selection of candidates by local associations.—Lord Cromer, speaking at Leeds on Monday said that the hereditary principle in the House of Lords had outlived its day.—A men's league for opposing woman suffrage has been formed with Lord Cromer as President.

Scottish Steelmakers threaten to close their works owing to the railway companies' position on the demurrage question.

Sir Victor Horseley in an address on Sunday, spoke strongly against the use of alcohol.

The British Museum has received Canon Greenwell's collection of prehistoric weapons as a gift from Mr. Pierpont Morgan.

The Welsh Motor-car Case.—A lady reported to be the missing Miss Violet Charlesworth has been found at Oban, and has gone south with Miss Lilian Charlesworth.

Wales.—Evidence has been given before the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments that many cromlechs have been broken up for building material.—Sir J. Williams has given his great collection of books and MSS. to the National Library.

Weather.—Heavy snow-storms have again interrupted railway traffic in Scotland.

Wills.—Lord Glenesk's estate is valued at £400,232. Mr. H. W. Gair left £297,076; Mr. F. R. Lepper, £234,300; Sir J. H. G. Graig, £160,856; Mr. J. G. Andrews, £156,188; Mr. W. B. Greenfield, £285,956; and Mr. Wolf Myers, £340,093.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The New South Wales Government is pursuing an active policy of internal development.

Canada.—The Federal Parliament opened on Wednesday. The Government will cut down expenditure, owing to the decrease in revenue.—The Government will neither lease nor sell the Inter-Colonial Railway.—The Canadian Pacific Railway has acquired the Wisconsin system.

New Zealand.—The Auckland liquor-sellers have abolished barmaids and made other changes to satisfy their critics.

South Africa.—General Botha, replying to an appeal from the Limerick Corporation, is suggesting the release of four Irish soldiers now undergoing penal servitude for the killing of another soldier.—Nearly 4,000 Transvaal natives have petitioned for representation in the future South African Parliament.

THE UNITED STATES.

President Roosevelt, speaking to a coloured congregation on Monday, warmly eulogized British rule in India.—Mr. Roosevelt continues to be violently attacked in Congress.—He is believed to have initiated a libel suit by the Government against the New York "World" and another paper for allegations regarding the Panama Canal.—The President has refused to sign an electric power Bill passed by Congress.

Canada and Newfoundland have sent representatives to Washington to discuss the fishery question.

The Negro Question.—Mr. Taft, speaking in Georgia on Sunday, declared that coloured Americans were entitled to the same consideration as the whites.—Sir Harry Johnston continues his articles on this subject in the "Times."

Great Land Frauds are described in a report made to Congress.

The ex-Queen of Hawaii is again pressing her claim for compensation for the loss of her Crown lands.

FOREIGN

Austria-Hungary.—Over 100 men have been killed by a colliery explosion.

Egypt.—A large number of the Moderate Constitutional party have signed a strong protest against the rash policy of the Nationalists.

France.—The great battleship "Voltaire" was launched on Saturday.—The Chamber has resumed its debate on the Income-tax Bill.

Germany.—Prince Bulow, in the Prussian Diet on Tuesday, urged the value of thrift, and explained his position in regard to the Sovereign.—The Colonial Secretary, lecturing on Sunday before the King of Saxony, extolled the cotton-growing and other capacities of the German colonies.—A German steamer is said to have been attacked by a Liberian gunboat.

Italy.—Over 60,000 food rations are being issued daily at and near Messina to sufferers by the earthquake. The crowds of fugitives are embarrassing Catania and other places, but doubts are still expressed whether their own city should be rebuilt. Three children have been rescued after 18 days under the ruins. More earthquake shocks were felt on Saturday.

Morocco.—A French mission is on its way to Fez.

Russia.—The Tsar has reprieved 32 men sentenced to death.—The Chief of the Revolutionary Socialists has been condemned by his comrades as an "agent-provocateur" in the Government's pay.

Sweden.—The Riksdag was opened on Saturday, when increased taxes were foreshadowed.

Switzerland.—Dr. John Spicer, of London, has been killed by an avalanche.

The Near East.—By the agreement now published Austria assures religious liberty to the Mahomedan Bosniaks, pays Turkey £2,500,000, and agrees to negotiate a commercial treaty. She also consents to an increase of the Turkish tariff from 11 to 15 per cent. An Austrian paper prints a report that England is buying much land in Basra Vilayet.

SPORTING.

Football.—The English Rugby Union's reply to the Scottish Union on the question of cash allowances to players is published.—Wales beat England, at Cardiff, on Saturday, and the Australians beat Plymouth.

Sir John Moore.—The centenary of Sir John Moore's death was celebrated on Saturday in England and at Corunna.

Shipping.—A Leith coal steamer has been lost with all hands off the German coast.—A Hull banquentine, a Russian schooner, a Newfoundland schooner, and a Norwegian steamer have also been lost with all hands.—The two new White Star steamers will be placed on the Southampton-New York route.

A New Serial Story, entitled "When no man Pursueth," will begin in our issue of February 5. It is by Mrs. Belloc-Lowndes, the author of "Barbara Rebell," "The Pulse of Life," "The Uttermost Farthing," and other works.

Lawn Tennis.—England beat South Africa easily in the test match which ended on Saturday.

Polo.—An American team will play in London next season.

Obituary.—Admiral Rozhdestvensky; the Rev. A. G. Butler, formerly Headmaster of Haileybury; Dr. Elgar, Naval Architect; Lord Amherst of Hackney; Sir B. F. Hall; Sir F. V. Smith; Mr. C. M. McHardy; the Rev. Dr. Simon; the Rev. R. S. Tabor; the Rev. A. A. Bridgman; M. Ernest Reyer, the French composer; Dr. E. von Wildenbruch, the German dramatic poet; Major J. M. Gordon; Senator Bernier, of Winnipeg: Munir Bey; General Canzio; Miss Ellen Emerson; Lieut. A. A. Huyshe; and Mr. Walter Hill.—"Times."

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

Statement by Sir Edward Grey.

"Blue Sky" Again.

THE KING AND KAISER.

London, January 23.

SIR EDWARD GREY, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, delivered an important speech at Coldstream last night. He rejoiced at the more peaceful outlook in the Balkans, and denounced the charges of malevolence made in Austria against Britain. He anticipated good results from the King's visit to Berlin, and said that our relations with France and Russia remained of the best.

Sir Edward Grey said:—

"My merit shall be to speak with discretion. Discretion is a great merit. It is exceedingly useful, but it is awfully dull.

"I cannot let the occasion pass without expressing relief and satisfaction that an agreement at any rate in principle, between Austria and Turkey has been reached respecting one of the chief points of controversy in the Near East. It would be too much to say that the sky is clear; there are other clouds still lowering but in one part where the clouds were particularly threatening there is now the most gladdening reappearance of some blue sky.

"Other difficulties remain, but I trust that the exemplary conciliation which both Austria and Turkey have shown will be helpful in the settlement. At any rate the agreement between Austria and Turkey has materially improved the prospect that when the Powers who are parties to the Treaty of Berlin come to discuss recent charges together they will be able to reach an agreement.

"I should like to see confidence increased among the Powers themselves as the result of mutual discussion and diplomatic trials in the Near East. From this point of view, in spite of many anxieties, the result hitherto has not been without some, favourable features. Our discussions with France and Russia made for confidence, friendship, and peace, which continue in other questions in which we are more directly and specially interested, and about which we have direct agreements. The knowledge, too, that in these recent difficulties both Germany and Italy, the allies of Austria, had been genuinely working for peace has removed all risk of friction with them in these affairs. I trust that the approaching visit of the King to the German Emperor will promote confidence in Berlin in our good intentions and good will. (cheers).

BRITAIN MISREPRESENTED.

"In Austria we have been unduly and publicly accused of a deliberate policy of malevolence. I do not attach much importance to these accusations. There has been a great deal of electricity in the diplomatic air, and it was perhaps felt that Britain, which has no frontiers on the Continent, was the safest lightning conductor. But I cannot allow the gross charges against us to pass without saying that they are sheer inventions, and the harm they do is not so much in resentment as in the fact that until they are disbelieved in Austria they create a feeling which is a barrier to cordial relations.

"No corresponding barrier is being erected here, for as far as I have seen there has been no disposition, at any rate on the part of British newspapers, which are widely known and carry weight, to exceed the bounds of fair comment and to embitter controversy with Austria respecting affairs in the Near East. I should much deplore it if it were ever otherwise.

"I believe it to be in the interest of Great Britain, and indeed, in the general interest, that we should regulate our attitude towards foreign countries by a determination to fulfil honourably all treaty obligations, to preserve unimpaired particular friendships, to strengthen them and to co-operate in making them assets on the side of peace, and finally to extend and improve friendly relations with all countries."

LADY'S TWO HUSBANDS.

Remarkable Marriage Tangle.

£2,000 DAMAGES AWARDED TO AN ARMY OFFICER.

London, Jan. 22.

A woman charged with having committed misconduct with her former husband was the extraordinary situation presented in the Divorce Court today,

The petitioner was Captain Roger Henry Monck Mason, an officer in the Royal Munster Fusiliers, and now acting as adjutant at Cawnpore. He asked for a divorce from his wife, Ethel Beatrice Monck Mason, on the ground of her misconduct with Captain Edward Ernest Robinson.

Mrs. Monck Mason was formerly a Miss Strickland, daughter of an Army officer. The marriage now sought to be dissolved took place in 1901. But before that the lady had in 1893 married Captain Robinson. In 1901 she obtained a decree annulling this marriage on the ground that Captain Robinson was married in 1878 to another lady, who was in 1893 still living. He claimed to have divorced this other lady in California, and she herself had married again, but Sir Francis Jeune held that the Californian divorce was not valid.

Mr. Barnard, K. C., in opening the case, said that while Captain Monck Mason was in India in the spring of 1908, believing his wife was in England behaving loyally to him, she was in fact at San Remo living with the man whom she had repudiated in 1901.

The evidence of Captain Monck Mason, taken on commission was read. He said that after his marriage in 1901 he lived with his wife at various places, among them Park-road, Richmond. In 1904 he went out to India, and in 1905 his wife joined him there. She returned to England subsequently, and he received several letters from her.

The last of these spoke of her determination to rejoin her former husband, and said:—

My dear Roger.—If your lawyers persist they will do you more harm than good. This cannot be treated as an ordinary divorce suit. Are you aware that I have always been the legal wife of Captain Robinson? It is my duty to go back to him and restore to him his child and rights.

I am committing no sin, though you may not believe it. If you will agree to suspend action we may find it possible to prevent the worldwide publicity that the case is likely to attract. I hope you will not have bitter feelings against me, or believe I wish to cause you pain.—Yours.

ETHEL.

Mr. Barnard pointed out with regard to the child, Violet, mentioned in this letter that when Captain Monck Mason married his wife he had adopted her child Violet, and had made settlements upon both mother and daughter. This was the child whom Mrs. Monck Mason talked of "restoring."

The evidence given in the Divorce Court in November, 1901, before Sir Francis Jeune, when Mrs. Robinson obtained the decree of nullity of her marriage, was read by Mr. Barnard, who on that occasion was counsel for the lady.

With regard to captain Robinson's American divorce, Mrs. Monck Mason contended that it was perfectly valid, because Mr. Robinson had lived five years in the United States and had become a domiciled American citizen.

The Judge: What is the lady's suggestion?

Counsel: That she should retain her position as Captain Robinson's wife.

Evidence was given that Mrs. Monck Mason and Captain Robinson stayed at an hotel at San Remo-Captain Robinson represented that Mrs. Nonck Mason was his sister.

In summing up the Judge said that a cruel wrong had been done. Mrs. Monck Mason evidently wanted to be—allowed to have two husbands.

The jury awarded £2,000 damages to Captain Monck Mason, and the decree nisi was pronounced.

ITALY'S PLEA TO TOURISTS.

Visitors' Desertion Worse than Earthquake.

London, Jan. 23.

Reassuring reports continue to be received as to the groundless nature of the fears of tourists who are hesitating to visit Sicily and Southern Italy this year owing to the recent disaster there. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that the district of Messina and its immediate neighbourhood, which is only a few square miles in extent, was alone affected.

Palermo and other favourite resorts in Sicily stand on an entirely different geological formation and have never been affected by earthquakes, and have not suffered in the slightest degree. Rome, Naples, Florence, Venice, and other popular objectives of the tourist are far removed from the affected area, and the refugees from Sicily have long ago been absorbed in the normal population.

"CHILDISH PROPHECIES"

Rome, January 22.

All the generous aid subscribed by the English and the Americans will be more than offset by the damage done to Italy as a whole if tourists continue to be frightened away by sensational rumours of further earthquake dangers. A prominent and eminent Italian deputy declares that the great newspapers of England can do even greater services to Italy by allaying the unfounded fears of tourists who would otherwise winter in this country than by organising subscriptions.

The childish and sensational prophecies of more earthquakes to which some Italian newspapers have given currency, are as discreditable to the Press as to the notoriety-hunting prophets. Apparently many people are unable to realise that the danger is purely local, and that a few miles from Messina and Reggio life is going on as usual.

In Rome and all the other great tourist centres of Italy the condition of affairs is absolutely normal except that there are fewer tourists than usual. The ancient monuments of Rome, from the Coliseum to the Catacombs, prove by their present position better than any written record could do that there has been no earthquake in Rome during the last nineteen centuries.

As a matter of bare fact, there is no more reason for avoiding Rome this winter than for avoiding London. The absence of the usual influx of tourists will bring a greater loss on Italy than has been caused by the earthquake, and the hardest part of all is that there is no valid reason for the scare.

THE death is announced of Col. C. O. Lord, late Bombay Staff Corps, at the age of eighty. He was gazetted in 1849, became captain in 1861, major in 1869, and colonel in 1876. Col. Lord served in the Indian campaign of 1858, taking part in the pursuit of the Gwalior rebels under Tantia Topee, the Rao Saheb, and the Nawab of Banda, in June, July, and August. He was present at the actions of Sanganeer and the Bunase, and obtained the medal with clasp.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARIES.

Career of the Police Spy Azeff

THE Paris correspondent of the "Times" writes on Jan. 19:—

It would appear that Azeff, the leading member of the Russian Revolutionary Socialists, who has just been condemned by the specially constituted secret tribunal of the party in Paris, as an "agent provocateur" must have held the threads of the whole Terrorist organisation in his hands. He is represented as having arranged most of the outrages and assassinations which have been attempted or carried out in Russia during recent years, and, indeed, at the moment when his real character was exposed he is understood to have been engaged in a plot against the life of the Czar. The theory is that he had instructions to let these Terrorist machinations succeed or fail as it suited the purpose of his immediate employers in their police campaign against the revolutionary organisations. He was likewise engaged in the organisation of those demonstrations of the masses and of those insurrections the failure of which was fatal to the revolutionary movement in Russia. Azeff appears to have regarded as a serious rival Gapon, who led the disastrous demonstrations in St. Petersburg, and gradually became an agent of the Government. Azeff envied Gapon's high position and pay in the secret service, and moreover, he feared that Gapon knew the peril of his (Azeff's) double "role." Azeff resolved to get rid of Gapon, and it was by his orders and on his information that Gapon was executed by the revolutionaries.

One of the Terrorist crimes which Azeff had arranged with a view to the arrest of the conspirators before the plot was carried out was the assassination of the Prefect of St. Petersburg, General von der Launitz, who was shot at the ceremony of opening a hospital. The deed was accomplished before the date at which Azeff had arranged for the arrest of the conspirators. Other cases were the attempt to wreck a train in which the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch was travelling, the attempt upon the life of General Trepoff, and an attempt to blow up the premises of the Surete. He also appears to have been involved in the two great attempts at armed insurrection at Moscow and Cronstadt, and to have betrayed the cause of his

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

London, January 22.

The revival of activity among the population of Messina becomes more noticeable day by day, despite the continuance of slight earthquakes. The Archbishop has obtained the revocation of the order to evacuate the town. The Duke of Connaught praises cordially the work which the Maltese doctors rendered to the injured in Sicily. The Emperor of Austria has conferred the Grand Cross of Elizabeth on Queen Elena of Italy in recognition of her Majesty's self-sacrificing labours in connection with the earthquake.

In the course of a communication addressed to Mr. T.W. Moore, secretary of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, the Italian Ambassador speaks in the following terms of the assistance rendered by the crews of British merchant ships:—"I am glad to have an opportunity of expressing my heartiest thanks for the part taken by captains, officers, and sailors of the British Mercantile Marine in the rescue works at Messina and on the Calabarian coast. The gallant and heroic assistance rendered, not only by the British warship, but also by the British merchantmen, has made a great impression in Italy, and will be always remembered with feelings of deep gratitude; it is a fresh proof of the ties which unite Italy and Great Britain."

Naples is confronted with a position of some seriousness owing to the number of refugees from the earthquake zone who are within her gates. Many are forwarded to other places, but they manage to return, appearing to deem it their right to stay in Naples, the metropolis of the south.

EXTRAORDINARY RESCUES.

According to the "Giornale d'Italia," two girls and a boy were taken out alive on Jan. 16 from some ruins in Messina. The "Tribuna" correspondent states that a five-year-old child was rescued on the same day at Reggio.

The special correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" writes from Messina on Jan. 17:—

I have had a long conversation with the three children in the hospital aboard the Transatlantic steamer "Savoia" who were saved yesterday after nineteen days' entombment. The eldest, Giuseppina, is twenty-one, but looks several years younger. Her sister, Natalina, is twelve, and the brother, Francesco, nine years old. They are son and daughters of Nicolo Minisalle, a pianoforte maker, who, with the eldest son and two other daughters, is now domiciled at 507 Sixteenth Street, New York East.

"We were all three asleep with mother on the second floor of our house in the Piazza del Purgatorio, when before, we could realise that we were in the midst of an earthquake, we felt ourselves plunged deep down into what seemed the bowels of the earth. It was pitch dark. We cried, but could not rouse mother. Later, when Francesco stumbled across several boxes of matches, we saw that we were in a big cavity. Our mother lay crushed and dead in the bed. There was a large receptacle full of water. We also gathered in a pail a quantity of olive oil which was dripping down from overhead. We found a supply of dried figs on a shelf, besides bundles of fresh onions. We passed most of the time in bed crying and sleeping beside mother's body. Sometimes we grew frightened; then we struck matches to look at each other. Francesco was always trying to climb and work his way towards where he discovered a tiny chink of light. He told us he was scooping a hole through, and wanted us to come, but we were too weak, then he disappeared. We called him continually, but no answer came. We grew sadder than ever till we heard the strokes of the soldiers axes and spades. Before that we never heard sounds of any sort, nor had we the least idea how long we had been buried until the doctor told us. Then we were amazed. The nurses put Francesco next to us; then we learned that he had burrowed a way out for himself and sat on the top of the ruin till he was able to attract the notice of passers-by."

The little saviour of the two girls was much more exhausted than his sisters. They were all given a warm bath and put to bed immediately but they were allowed too many visits from relatives and friends laden with apples, biscuits, choclate, and marsala, which the young survivors greedily devoured; but to-day a more rational diet is seen to be imperative, and is strictly limited to broth, milk sops, and marsala.

A newspaper telegram from Messina received in Rome states that on the evening of Jan. 15 a detachment of soldiers, searching among the ruins, found a woman seventy years of age still living, but in a terrible plight and speechless. She was removed to the hospital, and the doctors hope that she may recover.

DR. CHENEY'S BODY FOUND.

The Malta correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on Jan. 17:—On Friday sailors from the United States battleship "Illinois" found the body of Dr. Cheney, the American Consul at Messina. A landing party of over 300 men was formed, and after several hours' work the bodies of Dr. Cheney and his wife were discovered. The fact that it took hundreds of men nearly half a day to accomplish the necessary excavation is some criterion of the enormous amount of work which will be involved if an attempt is made to clear the ruins of Messina.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND MALTA DOCTORS.

Malta, Jan. 16.—The Duke of Connaught to-day summoned to the Palace the Maltese doctors who returned here recently from Sicily. His Royal Highness praised them cordially for the noble and humane work which they had carried out, and which, he said, would ever be remembered by our friends the Italians. The Duke added:—"I shall not fail to inform our most gracious Sovereign of the excellent service which you were able to render."

RENEWED SHOCKS AT MESSINA.

Messina, Jan. 17.—More shocks were felt last night two of which were of some violence, and several walls already tottering were brought down. The weather is overcast and threatens rain. Shops are being gradually opened in the Piazza Cairoli, and it is now possible to obtain goods of every description. The Commission appointed by the Minister of Public Works to consider the best measures for re-establishing normal conditions of public life has arrived. Huts are being constructed, but the work will proceed more rapidly when the 200 military carpenters who are expected have arrived.

The Commission sent by the Minister of Public Works is now deliberating as to the best means of clearing away the ruins which are to be thrown into the sea. The first step to be taken will be the clearing of the beds of the Torrenti Boccetta and the Torrenti Portalegni, which flow through Messina, in order to avoid the danger of a flood. This task will give work to the survivors of the earthquake who are still at Messina, and will attract a number of the refugees back to the town. Search is still being made for the enormous quantity of cereals and flour which was stored in the military depots. The health of the population is satisfactory.

A TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION.

The correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" at Rome writes on Jan. 19:—

When the news that a terrible fire had brust out among the ruins of Messina, threatening to destroy everything that was not annihilated by the earthquake, and even the little that has been reconstructed by the hand of man, the general exclamation was, "Has a curse really descended upon the Straits?" The reports from the unfortunate city vividly describe the ravages of the conflagration. All that remained of the once beautiful promenade along the harbour was transformed into an immense brazier, which, fanned by a blustering gale from the north, threatened to spread into the town. The fire broke out in the palace of Baron Pennis, the only large mansion the exterior walls of which remained standing, though the interior had entirely collapsed into ruins. Among the other buildings attacked were the remains of the Town all and the Bank of Italy. Baron Pennis is a rich Sicilian nobleman who is an enthusiastic numismatic collector. Fortunately his priceless collection of coins had been transported before the earthquake to a villa which he possesses at Acireale, on the slopes of Etna. The fire began during the night. It is believed that the fire had been smouldering for days under the "debris" until it was fanned into activity by a strong breeze from the sea. The alarm was sounded by bugles all over the city, and the sirens of the warships added their hoarse summons. Bluejackets and soldiers hastened to the scene, whither the Duke of Genoa, the King's uncle, also proceeded. Much bravery was shown by the men in their efforts to subdue the flames. In the first excitement the survivors round the city were thrown into paroxysms of despair, many of them who still retained faint hopes that some of their kinsfolk were living under the ruins believing that the fires would complete the destruction of the city.

THE MANSION HOUSE FUND.

Down to last evening about £115,000. had been received at the Mansion House in aid of the Lord Mayor's Fund.

The Queen has accorded her patronage to the concert which Mr. John McCormack is giving in support of the Mansion House Fund at the Royal Albert Hall on Thursday, February. 4.

Members of the Italian Club, St. James's Street are arranging a concert and fair on Monday Feb, 1, in aid of the fund, at Queen's Hall, Langham Place, under the patronage of the Italian Ambassador and others.

The Court of Gommon Council have resolved to contribute 500 guineas to the fund.

The Lord Mayor, who was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, yesterday paid a visit to the General Steam Navigation Company's steamship "Drake," and congratulated the captain and crew on their gallantary at Messina immediately after the catastrophe. The chairman of the company stated that the crew of the "Drake" succeeded in rescuing 318 people, some of whom had to be dug out of the ruins.

During the voyage of the P. and O. steamship "China," the sum of £61. 11s. 6d. was collected on board by passengers and crew for the relief of refugees at Palermo.

THE CHARLESWORTH MYSTERY SOLVED.

Miss Violet Charlesworth's Confession.

The Charlesworth "mystery" is now at an end. The lady, who has been missing since the motor car accident in North Wales on Saturday, Jan. 2, and who has cleverly eluded all who sought for her whereabouts, has been found, without the slightest doubt as to her identity. Miss "Margaret Cameron M'Leod" and Miss Violet Charlesworth are one and the same person, and the two ladies who travelled by motor car from Oban to Glasgow on Jan. 18, and from Glasgow to Edinburgh and thence to Carlisle on the 19th, were the sisters Charlesworth.

Miss Violet Charlesworth has given to the correspondent of the "Daily Mail" an account of the motor car accident in Wales which was the first act in this extraordinary comedy. From this it appears that she and her sister Lillian motored from St. Asaph to Bangor on Jan. 2, and had tea at the Castle Hotel. They left for the return journey, and on the way to Penmaenmawr, Miss Violet took the wheel from Watts, the chauffeur. "He did not wish me to do so," she continued, "but it was a bright moonlight night, and though I had not driven for some time I am used to driving and am considered a good driver. Not long after I had taken the wheel we went up the steep hill towards the place which I know now is Penmaenbach Point. How the accident occurred I don't exactly know any more than this, that I felt the wheel sort of tremble under my hand. What I think is that a stone or something caught the wheel; it requires so little to turn a car I was driving on the right-hand side of the road, and the car suddenly swerved into the wall overhanging the sea. At the time I did not see there was a gap in the wall, and I completely lost my presence of mind. I was not able at the moment either to apply the brake or put out the clutch. I remember giving a fearful scream, and I remember hearing my sister also give a scream. I attempted to rise in my seat. The car came to a standstill on the edge of the cliff, and my idea was to get clear of the car as I saw the water beneath me. My chauffeur caught hold of my arm and dragged me towards him. Just at that moment my chauffeur was either flung or jumped from the car. After that I seemed to get a wee bit stunned, but only apparently for a short time. When I came to myself I looked round and saw the horrible position in which the car was placed, and at the first glance I could not see either my sister or my chauffeur. A sudden fit came into my head, and the awfulness of what had happened came upon me. I had an overwhelming feeling which I cannot possibly explain. The shock of the whole thing thrilled me in a way I cannot explain. I was unable to think, I gave one wild look round, and then an impulse came into my head to get away from the horrible associations of the place. I had lost my hat, which was a grey motor cap, and I ran just as I was in my crimson motor cloak, bareheaded, down the road into Conway. I thought my obstinacy in persisting in driving the car had been the means of causing the deaths of my sister and Watts. I kept in the shadow of the rocks, so that, though I met a woman and one or two youths, I was not noticed. I did not stop running till I reached Conway station. A dread of I don't know what seemed to follow me.

Miss Violet Charleworth states that she took the 9-23 train at Conway for Crewe, booked thence to Glasgow by the 1-4 a.m. train and afterwards proceeded to Tobermory.

"What did you think when you read of the hue and cry?" "I can hardly say, but frankly I had not the courage when I saw how much trouble it was causing, and the more the papers said the less courage I had to own up."

Was it your intention to continue in concealment for an indefinite time?" "No, as soon as I had seen or heard that steps were being taken by my solicitors or relatives to prove my death, believing, as they had every reason to, that I was dead, I should not have allowed them to remain in ignorance any longer. I did not dream for a moment these would be so much excitement and so many scenes, otherwise I feel confident I should never have taken the rash step I did."

Miss V. Charlesworth states that she did not at any time communicate with her friends.

MUSIC-HALL ENGAGEMENT AT £300 A WEEK.

London, Jan. 23.

The Press Association says:—

"Miss Violet Charlesworth has been engaged for the music-hall stage at a salary of £300 weekly. She commences her new profession on February 1, and will appear three times nightly—twice at Collins's Music-hall, Islington, and at the Canterburry, Westminister Bridge-road. The engagement was definitely settled last night, Miss Violet having herself done all her own business arrangements.

"The sketch in which she is to appear is entitled "A Clever Woman."

BOMBAY PIECE GOODS.

Manchester Chamber of Commerce Board and the Contract.

The Manchester Guardian of this morning (Jan. 22) says:—A specially convened meeting of the board of directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday for the purpose of considering what action should be taken, as a Chamber, on the recomendation of numerously attended meetings of Manchester merchants—members of the Chamber, dealing with Bombay—as to the proposed new conditions of contract for piece goods. There were present Mr. Francis Ashworth (President) in the chair, Mr. W.T. Stubbs (Vice-President) Sir F. Forbes Adam (treasurer), Mr. R. N. Barclay, Mr. Gustav Behrens, Mr. M. S. Bles, Mr. J. K. Bythell, Mr. Alfred Crewdson, Mr. E. L. Hoyle, Mr. Charles Hughes, Mr. S. L. Keymer. Mr. E. H. Langdon, and Mr. Harry Nuttall, M. P.

The President explained that meetings on Jan. 11, adjourned to the 18th, had dealt with certain revised conditions of contract issued on Dec. 18 last by the Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association. The clauses had been considered "seriatim," and various amendments and additions agreed upon. At the adjourned meeting it had been resolved to recommend to the Board the adoption of the Manchester revision as representing the conditions which a large number of Manchester shippers to Bombay were prepared to accept; the meeting also desired the despatch of a telegram from the Manchester to the Bombay Chamber, informing them of the action which had been taken.

It was resolved yesterday "that the Secretary be instructed to record in the minute-book of the Chamber the clause of the revised conditions of piece goods contract as modified on Jan. 18 by a large number of Manchester firms engaged in the Bombay trade." The directors further resolved that a telegram should, as desired, be sent to the Bombay Chamber; that special attention should be drawn to the rejection of Clause 7; that the publication of the telegraphed information be requested, and that the Bombay Chamber be informed that a letter would follow by to-day's mail, with copies of the conditions modified in Manchester

THE CONDITIONS.

The conditions as altered are as follaws:—

Clause 1.—Either bill of lading date, or the date of Manchester Ship Canal Company's certificate, or (in the case of goods to be shipped from any port other than Manchester) the date of carrier's receipt shall be conclusive evidence as to the date of shipment.

Clause 2.—All goods packed in Great Britain shall be shipped by the lines of steamers engaged under any existing contract of the Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association.

Clause 3.—Seven days of grace shall be allowed beyond the term of any declared time for shipment without claim or penalty.

Clause 4.—Any objection to quality, finish, colour, design, or heading shall be raised within thirty days after the arrival of the goods; but this limitation shall not be binding if the goods in bulk turn out afterwards to be mildewed or otherwise damaged, providing that notification of such damaged be made within three months after arrival of the goods.

Clause 5.—Arbitrations may be submitted to any recognised piece goods merchant, European and (or) native. In the event of an umpire being required, he shall be appointed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Clause 6.—The contract shall be between seller and buyer as principal dealing with principal.

Note.—Clause 7 of the Bombay clauses ran:—"No contract containing the following conditions should be signed by any member of the Association: 'The buyer should agree that no claim shall be raised before he accepts and retires the draft.'"

This clause was rejected by the Manchester firms represented.

Clause 8.—Should the goods or any portion of them not be shipped by the specified time, the contract for the quantity so delayed shall, at buyer's option, either be cancelled without an allowance, or such an extension of time as the importer may ask for shall be granted by the buyer at allowances as under:—

For cotton goods (goods on which 3½ per cent. import duty is charged), if the goods are shipped one month and under later than the time specified the total allowance to be 1½ per cent.; if the delay exceeds one month, but is not more than two months, the total allowance to be 2½ per cent.; and if it exceeds two months but is not more than three months, the total allowance to be 3½ per cent.

Should, however, the delay be due to occurrences such as storm, fire, war, tempest, frost, flood, drought, strikes, lock-outs, accidents at mills, warehouses, railways, canals, and the like, or any cause beyond human control, the buyer shall agree to take the goods with the extension required, without allowance, if such extension does not exceed one month. Should a longer extension than one month be necessary, the buyer shall have the option of cancelling or accepting the delayed portion of the contract—without an allowance in either case.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette," Feb. 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer "Salsette," which arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Aitken, Mr H H	Lloyd, Maj, Mrs and infant
Craig, Mr J	Price, Mr J D
Fairnthorpe, Mr B P	Parsons, Miss J
Griffin-Chave, Mr	Robb, Mr W
Heron, Mrs	Seyboth, Mrs and infant
Heron, Miss M	Tyers, Mr J E
Heron, Miss I	Vaughan, Mrs and infant
Ingram, Mr, Mrs and infant	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Arnesbury, Maj W	Macqueen, Mr W P
Bonham Carter, Mr	Palmer, Lt J H G
Beith, Mr A	Pilcher, Mr H F
Bonham Carter, Miss	Roy, Mr N C
Bent, Mr J C	Ross, Capt A
Campbell, Mr T R	Strachan, Miss
Hobsen, Mr G C	Tarlton, Miss
Henderson, Mr J	Turner, Mrs J A
Houchin, Mr J B	Worgan, Lt R B
Houcher, Mr J	Webster, Mr H J
Kerr, Mr and Mrs	Young, Mr R

FROM BRINDISI.

Dow, Mr D	Kerr, Mr E C
Gracey, Col T	Rayner, Mr N H
Isat, Mr A	

FROM PORT SAID.

Rothcock, Dr F	Bury, Mr

FROM ADEN.

Bond, Brig-Gent	Lalljee, Mr N A
Dinshaw, Mrs C	Lawrence, Mr, Mrs, child and 2 infants
Jewanjee, Mrs	

FOR KARACHI.

Grimshaw, Maj	Hodgson, Mr A

FOR HONGKONG.

Hultmark, Mr	Lyckholm, Mr

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Heathorne, Mr G

"THE LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, Jan. 18.

In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of May 16, 1904, Chief Boatswain J. V. Vinnicombe has been granted the rank of lieutenant on being pensioned.

War Office, Jan. 19.

Commands and Staff.

Col. P. E. F. Hobbs, C. M. G., to be an assistant director of Supplies and Transport, vice Col. (temporary Brig. Gen.) F. W. B. Landon, C. B. (Jan. 12).

Establishments.

School of Gunnery—Col. W. L. White, from the Half-pay List, to be commandant, vice Col. J. R. J. Jocelyn (Jan. 12).

Royal Military College—The appointment of Capt. J. C. Markes, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians), as an officer of a company of gentlemen cadets is vice Capt. the Hon. A. H. Maitland, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of (Jan. 15.)

Inspection and Experimental Staff—Capt. K. C. Laurie, R. A., to be an assistant inspector, vice Major A. B. H. Clerke, R. A. (Nov. 9).

Calvary.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys)—Capt. W E Lawrence is seconded for service as an adjutant of Yeomanry (Jan.1).

12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers—Capt. G B Ollivant is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health (Jan. 3).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Cap. K C Laurie is seconded for service on the Staff (Nov. 9) The undermentioned supernumerary captains to be captains:—Brevet Major J W F Lamont, vice E H Phillips, D S O appointed adjutant (Jan. 1); J Curling, vice F M Murray, seconded (Jan. 4); B Atkinson, vice O C Du Port appointed adjutant (Jan. 10). The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—R L D Whitfield, vice K C Laurie (Nov. 9); L W La T Cockcraft, vice C L O'Mallay, retired (Dec. 2). Second Lieut. C MacG. Taylor resigns his commission (Jan. 20). The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the "Gazette" of Aug 11, 1908;—The following second lieutenants from Unattached List for Auxiliary Forces (University candidates) to be second lieutenants. Dated July 22, 1908, with precedence next below G A R Spain, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug 12 1908:—J Scott, J Penrose.

Royal Garrison Art.—Capt A R King is seconded for service on the Staff (Jan 1), The undermentioned supernumerary captains to be captains:—H C L Cock, vice C H Barker, seconded (Dec, 10); B A M Hall, vice A E King (Jan 1).

Infantry.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Supernumerary Capt C W Gordon to be captain, vice R C B Lethbridge, placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health (Jan 17).

The Norfolk Regt.—Capt H R Done is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (Jan 1), Lieut H J Dundas is seconded for service with the West African Regt (Dec 19).

The Suffolk Regt—Lieut L F Hepworth is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (Jan 2).

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Inf)—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants V H B Majendie, vice F E McClellan, seconded; R H Waddy, vice V H B Majendie, seconded for service under the Colonial Office (Dec 21).

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut W B Garnett, from the Half-pay List, to be lieutenant supernumerary to establishment, with precedence next below G H Gwyther (Jan 20).

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Capt A J Welch is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial Inf (Dec 17).

The East Surrey Regt—Capt A H Wilson to be major, vice H S Sloman, D S O promoted (Jan 14).

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf—Lieut F C C Rogers is seconded for service on the Staff; Second Lieut O D M Garsia to be lieutenant, vice F C C Rogers (Nov 10).

The South Stafordshire Regt—Capt E R Whishaw to be major, vice J W Sears, promoted (Jan 1).

The Welsh Regt— Capt E S Jackson is removed from the regiment and placed on the Half-pay List under the provisions of Article 267 (7), Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 (Dec 28).

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Inf) Lieut H A P Littledale is seconded for special employment in South Africa, Second Lieut G H C Palmer to be lieutenant, vice H A P Littledale, seconded (Jan 17).

Unattached List for Indian Army.

The undermentioned gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military College to be second lieutenants with a view to their appointment to the Indian Army:—W HG Baker, CP Mackenzie, GL Betham, I Ferrire, G F H Faithfull, J P Gulland, R N G Scott, C A Proudfoot, C A M Churchill, W F Heyland, H J Cummins, W T Windler, E W Spurgia, L F Cremen, O T Boyd, D De M S Fraser, J F H Nugent, D S R Macpherson, E Birkbeck, J W S Hobson, A W T Webb, FRE Grant, N S Taylor, R GH Murray, F L R Munn, H C W Dillon, J C MacD Stwart, G T Johnson, B N Young, C W Maxwell, J G P Drummond, N M Martin, V C Cassidy, J O St G Welchman, A L E Nixon, (Jan 20).

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service

The undermentioned staff nurses are confirmed in their appointments their periods of provisional service having expired:—Miss B Cooke. Miss I D Humfrey. Miss H G Johnston, to be staff nurse (provisionally) (Jan 6)

Memoranda.

Brevet Col P E F Hobbs. C M G, from the Army Service Crops, to be colonel (Jan. 12); Capt St C M G MacEwen, Halfpay List, retires on retired pay (Jan. 20); Second Lieut, J G Collins, the Worcestershire Regt is granted the local rank of lieutenant, while employed with the West African Frontier Force (Dec. 19).

Reserve of Officers,

H F Stirling, late captain, Coldstream Guards, to be captain; Capt L F Allan resigns his commission (Jan. 20).

Special Reserve.

Infantry Battalions.

7th Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.)—Capt W W D Hall, having assented to be transferred, is appointed, an officer of the Special Reserve of Officers, retaining the rank and seniority which he held while in the Militia (June 28).

4th Royal Irish Rifles—Capt. W J N Cooke-Collis, the Royal Irish Rifles, to be adjutant, vice R A C Daunt, D S O (Jan. 2.)

3rd Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Lieut E H Morrogh, late Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), to be lieutenant, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 (Jan. 16).

Admiralty, 19th January.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 13th May, 1901—

Lieutenant Owen Herbert Collyns has been transferred to the Emergency List of Officers of His Majesty's Fleet at his own request. Dated 14th January.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March, 1903.—

Lieutenant Theodore Bye has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 16th January.

Chief Gunner William John Talbot has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 16th January.

Gunner John Robert William Thomson has been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 10th January.

Assistant Paymaster Victor Octavius Padwick has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 15th January.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Lieutenant David Landles Neilson to be Commander. Dated 18th January.

Admiralty, 20th January.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—

Lieutenant Charles Kernot Sergent has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 18th January.

Sub-Lieutenant John Harris Howard Soudamore to be Lieutenant. Dated 14th January, 1909.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant William Creed Harrison to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 1st January.

War Office, Whitehall, 22nd January.

Commands and Staff.

Captain Sir Thomas A.A.M. Cuninghame, Bart D.S.O., The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), from a Staff Captain, to be a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Dated 16th January.

Brevet Major Frederick W. Moffitt, The Essex Regiment, to a Staff Captain, Vice Captain Sir T. A. A. M. Cuninghame., Bart D.S.O., The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), Dated 16th January.

Captain Edwark G. Wace, Royal Engineers, to be a Staff Captain at Head-Quarters, vice Captain W. Robertson, Royal Engineers. Dated 16th November.

Captain Robie F. Uniacke The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be attached to the General Staff (graded as a Brigade Major), vice Captain A. F. Home, 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars. Dated 16th January.

Establishments.

Royal Military College, Captain Charles F. de B. Boone, The Essex Regiment, to be an Officer of a Company of Gentleman Cadets, vice Captain H. B. F. Baker-Carr, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders). Dated 16th January.

Royal Military Academy, Captain Mainwaring R. Walsh, The Worcestershire Regiment, from an Officer of a Company of Gentleman Cadets, Class A, to be a Company Commander, vice Captain P. E. Lewis, Royal Artillery. Dated 22nd January.

Captain Dudley S. Collins, Royal Engineers, an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, is promoted from Class B to Class A, vice Captain M. R. Walsh, The Worcestershire Regiment. Dated 22nd January.

Cavalry.

1st Life Guards, Captain Philip B. Cookson to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G F Milner, DSO, promoted into 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers. Dated 16th January.

Second-Lieutenant Arthur H T, Lord Somers to be Lieutenant, vice Lord H W Grosvenor, promoted. Dated 20th December.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Frederick V Jeffreys is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health. Dated 22nd January.

Coast Battalion, Major William R G Giddy is placed on retired pay. Dated 22nd January.

Mechanist Sergeant-Major Alfred Thomas Wright to be Lieutenant, in succession to Major W R G Giddy. Dated 23rd January.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards, Lieutenant Charles M. King is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health, at his own request. Dated 23rd January.

Second Lieutenant Henry N. Fane to be Lieutenant, vice G. E. Huth, retired. Dated 13th January.

Scots Guards, Lieutenant William Arbuthnot-Leslie is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health. Dated 1st January.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Walter E. G. L. Viscount Bury to be Lieutenant, vice W. Arbuthnot-Leslie. Dated 1st January.

Irish Guards, Captain The Honourable Claude M. P. Brabazon is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 7th January.

Lieutenant Ivo R. Viscount de Vesci to be Captain, vice The Honourable C. M. P. Brabazon. Dated 7th January.

Second Lieutenant The Honourable Andrew E. S. Mulholland to be Lieutenant, vice I. R., Viscount de Vesci. Dated 7th January.

Infantry.

The Norfolk Regiment. The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—

Frank de W. Harman, vice H. R. Done seconded. Dated 1st January.

Archibald D. Bazzard, vice F. de W. Harman, seconded for service with the Egyptain Army. Dated 1st January.

Robert H Brudenell-Bruce, vice F de B Bell, promoted, Dated 12th January.

The Suffolk Regiment, Second Lieutenant Nigel A Bittleston to be Lieutenant, vice L F Hepworth, seconded, Dated 23rd January.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Lieutenant Archibald M Henderson-Scott is seconded whilst studying the Russian language, Dated 13th December,

Supernumerary Lieutenant Herbert N Young to be Lieutenant, vice A M Henderson-Scott, Dated 13th December.

The Royal Sussex Regiment, Captain Alfred R. Davis retires on retired pay. Dated 23rd January.

Lieutenant George C. Morphett to be Captain, vice A. R. Davis. Dated 23 January.

The South Staffordshire Regiment, Major Edward R. Whishaw is placed on the Half-pay List, under the provisions of Articles 267 (7) Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 8th January.

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, Captain Charles B. Benson, D. S. O., is seconded whilst studying the Russian language. Dated 28th December.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)' Second Lieutenant Walter G. Yates to be Lieutenant, vice R. G. O. Brock, appointed Adjutant. Dated 13th January.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment), Lieutenant Hamelin F, Soddington is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry, Dated 1st January.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's), Major Timothy Fetherstonhaugh retires on retired pay. Dated 23rd January.

Captain Noel A. Thomson to be Major, vice T. Fetherstonhaugh. Dated 23rd January.

Brevet Major Angus J. McNeill, from Supernumerary Captain, to be Captain vice N. A. Thomson. Dated 23rd January.

The Gordon Highlanders, Captain James R. White, D. S. O., resigns his Commission. Dated 23rd January.

Lieutenant Kenneth H. Bruce to be Captain, vice W. W. Mac Gregor, seconded. Dated 17th October.

The restoration to the establishment of Supernumerary Lieutenant Ronald B. Campbell is antedated to 17th October, 1908, vice K. H. Bruce.

Lieutenant Claud A. S. Maitland to be Adjutant, vice Captain C. Ogston. Dated 22nd January.

Second Lieutenant Alexander P. F. Lyon is seconded whilst studying the Russian language. Dated 2nd November.

Gentleman Cadet James Keith Trotter, from The Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant vice A. P. F. Lyon, seconded. Dated 23rd January.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), Second Lieutenant Gerald V. W. Hill to be Lieutenant, vice E. R. Morrogh, retired. Dated 16th January.

The Connaught Rangers, Lieutenant William D. O'Brien to be Captain, vice E. Teldham, seconded. Dated 5th January.

The Army Service Corps.

Captain Claude Duncan Hitchins, from the Indian Army, to be Captain, vice H. A. Douglas, who exchanges. Dated 23rd January.

Army Medical Service.

Surgeon-General William S. Pratt, C.B., M.B., is placed on retired pay. Dated 21st January.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Captain Stevenson Lyle Cummins, M. B., from the Seconded List, to be Captain. Dated 7th January.

Captain George S. Nickerson, M.B., retires, receiving a gratuity. Dated 23rd January.

Lieutenant Harold H. Leeson, from the Seconded List, to be Lieutenant, Dated 16th January.

Army Chaplains' Department.

The Reverend Ernest F. Newman, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, First Class, retires on retired pay Dated 23rd January.

Army Pay Department.

Captain James L. Melvill, from the 5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards, is permanently appointed to the Army Pay Department. Dated 14th January, 1904.

Memoranda.

Brevet Colonel Arther B. Dunsterville, Half-pay List, to be Colonel. Dated 14th January.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry R. Goulding, Commanding 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, to be an Aide-de-Camp to the King, and is granted the rank of Colonel in the Indian Volunteer Forces. Dated 23rd January.

The undermentioned Officers, Half-pay List retire on retired pay. Dated 23rd January.

Colonel Charles H. Alexander.

Captain Francis W. Lawson.

Honorary Captain Prince Mohomed Ali Hassan resigns his Commission. Dated 23rd January.

Reserve of Officers.

Honorary Captain Frederic William Grantham, late 5th Battalion, The Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be Captain, Dated 23rd January. Captain Walter Waring resigns his Commission. Dated 23rd January.

Army Motor Reserve of Officers.

Lieutenant Frederick Strickland resigns his Commission. Dated 23rd January.

FORT COACH FACTORY.

PESTONJI B. PRESS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTD. 1879. MODY BAY, FORT, BOMBAY. ESTD. 1879.

Patronised by GOVERNMENT HOUSE since 1896 and also by the PRINCES and ELITE of SOCIETY in Bombay and up-country.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NUMEROUS GOLD MEDALS, FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, AND CERTIFICATES OF MERIT Awarded at Several

EXHIBITIONS IN INDIA AND PARIS.

Special Gold Medal and First Class Diploma at

BOMBAY MOTOR SHOW, 1908.

THE HOUSE FOR

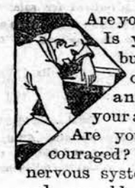
HIGH CLASS MOTOR COACH BUILDING AND MOTOR ENGINEERING.

Special Department opened for NICKEL PLATING all descriptions of work.

MOTOR TYRES, ACCESSORIES and FITTINGS stocked in large variety.

MOTOR OR CHASSIS examined and valued, and certificates issued.

Estimates and Specifications submitted on application.



Are you easily tired? Is your work a burden? Do you often feel weak and faint? Is your appetite poor? Are you easily discouraged? If so, your nervous system is weakened, your blood is impure, and serious illness is not far away.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

was made for just such cases. When the blood is impure the whole nervous system becomes poisoned. It is impossible to throw off that terrible feeling of depression, and there is no ambition to work. Ayer's Sarsaparilla will purify, vitalize, and enrich your blood, and life will again be worth living.

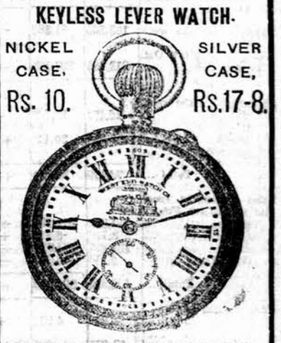
As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

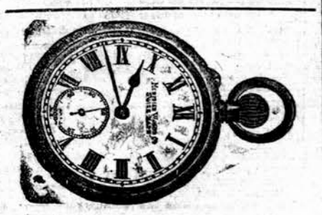
THE MATCHLESS KEYLESS LEVER WATCH.

NICKEL CASE. Rs. 10. SILVER CASE, Rs.17-8.



THE WATCH OF THE CENTURY, ABSOLUTELY UNEQUALLED. 90,000 ALREADY SOLD IN INDIA.

WEST END WATCH Co., 11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.



Meridian Watches.

KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Have proved the Best for Hot Climates

Reliable in Every Way.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

Watch Repairing Department

G A. CHARPIE & CO., BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists

Opp. General Post Office, Bombay.

THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR, EYESIGHT SPECIALIST. (Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.) *With 18 Years' Practical Experience.*

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S.

STO

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEB. 4, 1909.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 5, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 1/2		1/8
3 do. Rentes	96 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	87 1/13	1/16	
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	82 5/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 15/16		1/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 13/16		1/16
do. in New York ...	52		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·16		1/2
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·33 1/4	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 3/8		1/4
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3	Since	14th Jan.09.
do Short London Bills		un	chgd
3 months' sight.	2 3/8		
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2 3/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 7/8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 3/4	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2	un	chgd

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £150,000 for South America.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25-32d—unchgd.

Bar Gold (per oz.) 77-9 unchgd.

*Closing tone of Silver :—Dull.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£34,700,000	Inc. £ 4,00,000
Public Deposits	...£ 4,700,000	Inc. £ 6,06,000
Other Deposits	...£43,300,000	Inc. £ 100,000
Government Securities.	£14,800,000	unchgd .....
Other Securities	...£29,900,000	Inc. £ 700,000
Notes and Gold	...£24,000,000	unchgd .....

The Bank's Reserve is 47 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	... Quiet.
Futures	... Quiet.
East Indian	... Dull.
Manchester — ...	... Quiet.
Total Sales	8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	200 ,,
Imports	12,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	5·17—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 7/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
5·03 —03	5·03 —03	5·03 —03	5·03 —03	5·03 —03
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
5·03 —03	4·97 —01	4·92 —03	4·89 —03	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	39,000 Bales
Do. do. last year	27,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain. ...	33,000 ,,
Do to Continent	23,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·80—10.	
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·50—11	Declined owing to unfavorable cables and to commission house liquidation.
Do. do. May 9·43+10	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—9 7/16—1/16.

Futures—Month of Mar. 9·47—09.

Do. do. May 9·47—13.

Closing Tone of Spot—Easy.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi. C. I. F., 37 1/2—June-July—Hull—Done—Canal.

Red Karachi C.I.F. 37 1/4—May-June—London—Buyers—Canal.

Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.—32lbs. 36 3-4—Jan.-Feb.—Done—Firm.

Barletta Russo.—62 1-2lbs. 36 3/4—Feb.-Mar.—Sellers—Firm.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—37 3-8 Jan.-Feb.—Value—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :—

Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 46 3-4 Feb.-Mar.—Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Linseed—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—7 3-4 + 1-8.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 5 1 1-2 Buyers.

Arrivals :—

"Bohemia," "D. Balduino."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [5TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
Box gold Bis...	76,800	London ...	Chartered Bank
8 Boxes gold Bis,	3,91,680	do	National Bank
Sovs	25,320		
1 Bundle Sovs...	3,600	Chindi	D Anandjee
4 Bundles Rs...	8,500	Rusch ..	E Tayim
1 Bundle Sovs...	150		
Gold coins ..	431	Muscat	Various
Rupees.....	1,100		
2 Boxes gold Bis.	1,53,600	London ..	Indian Specie Bank
1 Box Sovs	15,600	do	Mercantile Bank

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England...	2½ per cent.	from 14th Jan.
Bank of Bengal ...	8 per cent.	,, 28th ,,
Bank of Bombay...	7 per cent.	14th ,,
Bank of Madras ...	8 per cent.	,, 29th ,,

Money :

Borrowers for two months at 5 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The market has been quiet to-day at 1-4 3-32 for 3 months' sight credits at which very few bills were offered. In the morning there was only one seller of T. T. at 1-3 15-16 who, after selling a moderate amount, withdrew to 1-3 29-32 T. T. at which there are few buyers. Far Eastern rates are quiet.,

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 15-16d.
Credits—3 months' sight ..	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	138
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	131 1-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	174

Government Paper :—

The Market has been quiet to-day at 94 1-16 ready and 94 1-4 for the settlement. A small business has been reported in the Bazaar but quotations are practically unchanged ; only at the close the settlement rate is usually quoted at 94 3-16. Calcutta market is steady at 94 ready and 94 3-16 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	94·1
1st Settlement — ...	,,	94·3

Bullion :—

On Thursday the price of Bar silver was 1-16 down at 23 15-16 ready and 23 13-16 for delivery in two months. New York was 1-8 lower at 52. The Local market opened at 60 13-16 ex duty and closes 1-8 higher. Forward rates are also firmer. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	60	15	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	60	15	0
2nd Settlement	61	2	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	2,95,000	.....
Other Deposits	.....	6,49,000
Sundries	.....	49,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	1,51,000
Other Authorised Securities	.....	2,86,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	20,48,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	7,89,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	3,19,000	.....
Bullion	1,46,000	.....
Balances with other Banks..	.....	4,28,000
Sundries	.....	24,000
Cash	.....	12,37,000

Council Bills :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 100 lakhs, 87·80 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 3 29-32d. and 12·20 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 3 15-16d., tenderers at these rates receiving 22 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 120 lakhs, and for next week 1 crore is again advertised for sale.

The mail of the 22nd January brings £100,000 silver and £50,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	41,70,000
Bombay	,,	39,90,000
Madras	,,	11,40,000
Total...	Rs.	93,00,000

The mail of the 29th January brings £220,000 silver and £50,000 gold for Bombay, and £20,000 silver and £20,000 gold for Calcutta as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	42,70,000
Bombay	,,	33,20,000
Madras	,,	7,30,000
Total ...	Rs.	86,70,000

The mail of the 5th February brings £10,000 silver and £80,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	23,30,000
Bombay	,,	34 30,000
Madras	,,	30,20,000
Total...	Rs.	87,80,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1908	Total same time last year
Khandeish	26,119	210,694	119 340
Central India ...	9,743	43,475	16,613
Barsee and Nugger ...	7,283	39,690	45,051
Berars... ...	29,139	209,164	204,381
Central Provinces ...	14,283	92,490	149,534
Total Comras...	83,373	594,903	534,949
Dhollera	7,302	45,426	35,153
Broach	1,005	3,194	7,611
Coompta and Dharwar	1,232	27,741	25,125
Westerns	157	4,253	1,589
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	5,548	216,293	251,490
Bengals, Rajputana...	1,285	7,081	10,900
Sind	...	5,713	19,628
Persian	...	416	482
American	9	4,568	13,022
Egyptian	143	2,351	2,074
Other Sorts	...	391	155
Totals...	103,205	913,335	901,582

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1908-09.	Bales 1907-08.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week	103,205	81,380	+21,825
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 4th Feb ,, ...	913,335	901,582	+11,753
Shipments for the week			
Europe	16,471	24,696	—8,225
China	59,941	30,438	+29,503
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	76,412	55,134	+21,278
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 4th Feb....			
Europe	221,252	207,794	+13,458
China	8,778	6,216	+ 2,562
Japan	224,207	164,030	+60,177
Coast Ports ...	8,316	12,968	— 4,652
Total ...	462,553	391,008	+71,545
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	9,968	4,987	+4,981
China			
Japan	23,232	275	+22,958
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 16th Jan. 1909.—5,902 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 28th Nov. 1908.—2,105 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	bales
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1908.	400,000
Imports from 1st October 1908 to 4th Feb. 1909.	913,335
	1,313,335
Shipments from 1st October 08 to 4th Feb 1909	432,553
	850,782
Afloat	32,201
	818,581
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	370,000
Stock in all hands on 5th February 1909...	448,581

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report

During the past week fluctuations in the Home Markets have been small, but changes show an easier tendency. Nothing of importance has occurred and the position is unchanged. Receipts at the U. S. Ports continue large, and sales in Liverpool have again been small.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	5·29	5·17	—12
Futures, Feb.-Mar.....	5·13	5·03	—10
Do. Apl.-May.....	5·12	5·03	—09
NEW YORK—			
Spot.....	10·00	9·90	—10
Futures, Mar.....	9·69	9·50	—19
Do. May.....	9·51	9·43	—18
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot.....	9 5-8	9 7-16	—3 16
Futures, Mar.....	9·64	9·47	—17
Do. May.....	9·71	9·47	—21

The local market has ruled steady with slight fluctuations, and prices, except for Bengals and Broach show little change from last Friday's closing rates. Bengals, however, have advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 owing to Marwari dealers buying in anticipation of higher prices later on, the crop being short and supplies small. Beyond this and a limited enquiry for fine M. G. Broach, there has been little done for forward delivery. Broach is Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 lower.

Ready cotton has been steady in spite of freer receipts, and a moderate business has been done by shippers, the demand running chiefly on Bengals, Oomras and Khandeish. Mills have also bought these descriptions and stapled sorts. The off-take has averaged about 4,000 bales daily. Sellers are meeting any demand freely.

Receipts of cotton into Bombay have improved and the total receipts to date now show an increase of about 12,000 bales as compared with the same date last year.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	234/5	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	226	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	213	,,
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	203	,,
Fine M. G. Khaugaum-Akola ...	197	,,
Fine M. G. Amnoti...	197	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	185	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	181	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	186	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	189 90	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	178/1-2	,,
Good Westerns	212	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	226	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.	
Estimated Sales	6,000	bales.
Total Imports	40,000	,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June
5·00	5·00	5·00	5·00

—03

June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·00	5·00	4·94	4·89	4·86

—03

Mails :—

The Bombay mails of the 23rd ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the morning of the 3rd instant.

FREIGHTS.

During the past week the market has remained firm but with little business passing, as the rates asked by Agents and speculators are at least 1s. to 1s. 6d. higher than shippers are prepared to pay. For ready steamers small lots of cotton have been booked by "Celtic King" for Antwerp at 15s. ; by "Mortlake" for Genoa at 15s., and by "Inchborva" for Hamburg at 16s. Relets were done for Hull per "Hindoo," at 11s. 6d.

Ready rates are as under :—

	Seeds.	Cotton.
Antwerp	12s. 6d.	11s.
Dunkirk	14s.	14s. 6d.
Havre	14s. 6d.	15s.
Genoa	14s. 6d.	15s.
Hamburg	14s. 6d.	15s.
Liverpool & Marseilles.	13s. 6d.	15s.
Hull	12s.	

For March to May we quote 13s. 6d. p.p.

The following charters are reported :—

S.S. "Terseymore", April loading, at 16s. D. W. basis, 1 p.p.

S.S. "Phœnician," May loading, by a European house, Karachi to U. K. Continent, at 14s.

The Market closes firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The week has passed without the least change either way. Supplies are limited and the demands is poor.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 3 0	B. T.
April-May...	,,	7 15 0	B. T.

Rapeseed :—

Continues dull. Some showers are reported in the East of the Punjab, but more rain is required. This crop, being a delicate one, would still be influenced by frost for the next two or three weeks, and for this reason the market does not decline much in spite of very disappointing offers from Home.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	7 5 0	B. T.
Ready Turia ,, ...	,,	6 12 0	B. T.
Ready Kutni	,,	6 15 0	B. T.
April-May, Brown Cawnpore	,,	7 10 0	B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market has ruled firm during the week with a fair demand, and prices show a tendency to rise further.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs.	47-8-0 to	48 0 0
Mimbara Rs. 48 4 0	to Rs.		48 8 0
Yellow Secunderabad ...	,,		51 8 0
Yellow Hinganghat —	,,		53 0 0
Brown Delhi-Beawar ...	,,		46 0 0
,, Kutni	,,		43 8 0

Poppyseed :—

The market has been firm with an improved demand, and prices for forward delivery have consequently advanced.

We quote :—

Ready...	Rs.	9 8 0	B.T.
Apl.-May	,,	10 0 0	B.T.

Castorseed :—

The market has ruled quiet but steady throughout the week.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	29 8 0 Apl.-May	Rs. 5 14 5 R.T.

Cottonseed :—

The market is quiet but steady and we quote :—

Ready	Rs.	25 0 0	

Mowrasseed :—

There is very little available, and the nominal price is Rs. 7-2-0 R. T. with very few sellers.

Groundnuts—

The market has been steady at Rs. 41-0-0 for ready and February.

WHEAT—

White Karachi has advanced to Rs. 7-0-0 for ready owing to less offering. New crop prospects are so far satisfactory, but more rain is wanted everywhere. For forward delivery we quote:—

White Delhi, Apl-May... ...	Rs.	5 10 6	R. T.
White Karachi, June-July.	,,	5 10 0	,,
,, Pessi, Apr.-May, 85 p. c.	,,	6 0 0	,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	28,350	cwts.
Linseed	8,416	,,
Rapeseed	9,282	,,
Gingellyseed	87,175	,,
Poppyseed	1,215	,,
Groundnuts	70,923	,,
Castorseed	17,330	,,
Rice	3,54,328	,,
Myrabollams	26,645	,,
Cottonseed...	1,31,149	,,
Mowrasseed...	542	,,
Gram	8,500	,,
Joowar	10,432	,,
Maize	nil	

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.—The market continues dull with little doing.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market is still dull, and dealers now see no hope of improvement until the next season sets in September.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The market is quiet but steady with little or nothing doing.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market is dull. Prices at Home are firm and there being practically no demand from up-country, indentors are not inclined to book orders for future shipment.

DHOOTIES.—The market is steady with no signs of improvement on this side. The Home markets show a hardening tendency.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home market continues to decline, and this has completely unsettled the market here. There has been a big drop in rupee prices during the last few days, and a further decline has only been checked by a temporary combination. It is however not anticipated that this will have the desired effect for long, unless there should be some recovery at Home.

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned Brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	2	15	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, Loose, per unit ...	2	5	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	3	15	0
Cobra Brand, Bulk loose, per unit ...	3	0	0
Cobra Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	10	0
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per pair...	3	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	4	1	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	6	0
Silverlight 150 ° cases, per case ...	5	4	0

SHARES.

The market has continued quiet during the week and Mill shares have further declined. Bank of Bombay shares have declined to Rs. 1,445 X. D. Bank of India's are steady as Rs. 71 1-2 C. D. and a good lot of Indian Specie Bank shares is reported to have changed hands during this week at Rs. 54 1-2 C. D. In Mill Companies, Century's are quiet at Rs. 315 ; Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares have declined to Rs. 1,127 1-2 ; Currimbhai's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,030 ; Crescent's are unchanged at Rs. 105 ; Central India's, after touching Rs. 1,625, have improved to Rs. 1,650 ; David's improved to Rs. 430 during the middle of the week, but closed at Rs. 425 for March ; Finlay Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 255 ; Gold Mohur Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 235 ; Jamshed's, after touching Rs. 170, have improved to Rs. 177 1-2 ; Kohinoor's have ruled at and about Rs. 795 to Rs. 800 ; Luxmi Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 1,515 ; Manekji Petit's in the earlier part of the week improved to Rs. 3,200, but have dropped to Rs. 3,165 for March delivery, at which rate they close ; New Great Eastern S. and W. Co. shares are weak at Rs. 205. Sassoon S. and W. Co. shares are quiet at Rs. 1,020 and Southern Maratha's at Rs. 200. Swadeshi's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,340. In miscellaneous companies, Bombay Burmah New shares are weak at Rs. 410. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co.'s, Ld., Preference shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 155 C. D. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co.'s, Ld., Ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 355 C. D. and Preference shares are steady at Rs. 282 1-2. Delhi and Northern India Flour Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 131. Kemp's are in demand at Rs. 214. Phillip's have declined to Rs. 52. Port Canninig and Land Improvement Co., Limited., shares have advanced to Rs. 500. Treacher's have improved to Rs. 640. In Press shares Mofussil's have improved to Rs. 655; Bombay Cotton Press shares to Rs. 118 3-4. New Berar's are unchanged at Rs. 480. Indian Cotton have changed hands at Rs. 125. In Railway Companies, Amritsar Patti's have improved to Rs. 124. Ahmedabad Dholka's are steady at Rs. 110. Ahmedabad Prantej have declined to Rs. 587 1-2 and Tapti Valley have improved to Rs. 430. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

COAL.

The market is very dull without any fresh sales. Except the work of finding an outlet for Coal arriving per steamers in the harbour, there is nothing doing. The following are the latest forward quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Powell's Duffryn Cardiff	16	4	0
Davison's West Hartley	14	8	0
Dutton Welsh Hartley	14	0	0
Watson's Hartley...	14	0	0
Desharghur (Bengal)	13	4	0
Seebpore (Bengal)... ...	13	4	0
Heilger's Standard... ...	12	8	0
Dundee (African)	15	8	0
Jardine's Navigation	13	8	0

BONDS.

The following are quotations :—

		Rs. as.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Bonds due	(1968)	98-0-0
4 per cent. ,, Improvement Trust ,,	(1968)...	98-12-0
4 per cent. ,, Municipal ,,	(1947)...	98-0-0
5 per cent. ,, ,, ,,	(1919)...	107-0-0
5 per cent. ,, ,, ,,	(1925)...	113-0-0
5 per cent. ,, ,, ,,	(1928)...	113-0-0
5 per cent. ,, ,, ,,	(1933)...	114-0-0
5 per cent. ,, ,, ,,	(1953)...	115-0-0

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Returns for January.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 5.

The following are further returns for last month :—

Dharwar Reefs, 1,896, tons ore crushed, yielded 514 ozs. gold. Average value of tailings was 3 dwt. 13 grs. Returns for December 500 ounces.

BENGAL SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 5.

The 100 per cent. dividend declared by the Bengal-Nagpur Coal Company yesterday has raised the spirits of the share market here. To-day's transactions include:—Auckland, 5 1-2 ; Baraboni, 21-3-4 ; Bhalgara, 18 1-9 ; Burradhemo, 1-2 (Discount) ; Gopalichuck, 12 ; Pemoni, 13 1-4 ; Kosoonda and Nyadee 46 1-2 ; Matigara, 10 ; Mahespore, 6 1-4 ; Raneegunge, 23, and Kamarhatty Jute, 110. Government Paper stands at 94-2, and exchange on demand at 1s. 2 15-16d.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Deliciously perfumed. Warning :—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,

49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY—14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

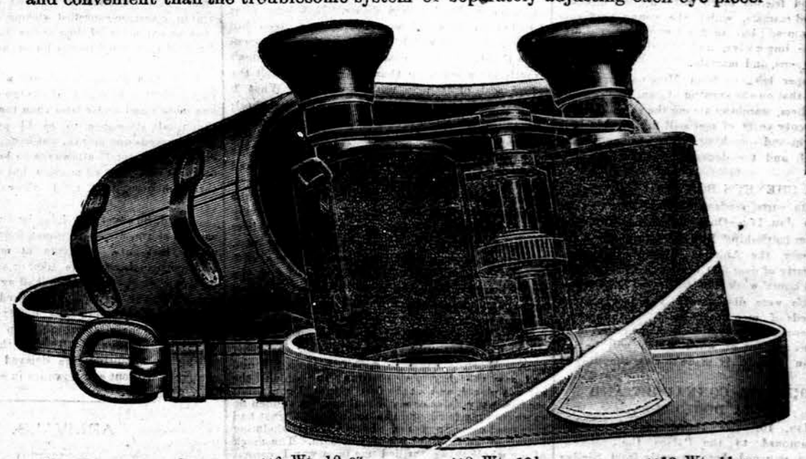
THE LATEST MARVEL

GOERZ PAGOR

A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE. ARMY AND SPORTING MODELS.

The Goerz "Pagor" Binocular has all the properties expected in the finest type of prismatic field glass, though smallar in size than the present Trieder Binoculars, or indeed, any other Prism glass. The "Pagors" are hand telescopes which are no larger than the ordinary opera glass. Small, handy, and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in a poeket or in a lady's wrist bag without its weight or its size proving inconvenient. Small as the glass is, it is optically perfect. Its definition is particularly sharp and clear, and is equal from edge to edge of the picture. It has a large field of view nine times greater than that of the ordinary type of field glass while the power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in the glasses of the same size.

The Goerz "Pagor" Binoculars are focussed in the same manner as the ordinary opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel, a method much more accurate and convenient than the troublesome system of separately adjusting each eye-piece.



Power	×6 Wt. 10 oz.	×8 Wt. 10½ oz.	×10 Wt. 11 oz.
Price	Rs. 100	Rs. 110	Rs. 120

Complete with solid leather case.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

Sole Agents : AND DEPOT FOR India & Burma, A. DE'SOUZA & CO. P. O. Box 244, BOMBAY.

GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.

LONDON & EDINBURGH. ESTABLISHED IN 1810

BENGER'S

A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

You want Beautiful Teeth

—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beatiful teeth ; to keep them in perfect condition ; arrest decay.

All you require is a good brush and

Rowland's Odonto

"For Your Teeth."

It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.

Buy it, because it's best. 2/9 at your own chemists. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

SIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

R THAN THE ROMANS.

Mr. Roosevelt's remarks on our rule notice of Messrs. Keir Hardie, tton "et hoc genus omne." Those o mere platitudes poured out after central and culminating point in a ely reasoned discourse on the ex- white peoples during the last four was the President's eulogy merely s reading. He has been speaking ve under the British rule, Ameri- who speak in terms of admiration, ible to exaggerate of the benefits he natives by England's control of is a relief, a great relief, to turn nd petty pin-pricks of globe-trot- ngers to the impartial judgment of a man who has some ideas beyond ng holes, a man who knows what it is easy for the pickers of holes in Indian justice to find cases where en caused to particular natives. As mself observes, these usually proceed tions that have been led astray by d these isolated cases inflated to a their natural size in the literature of and their English friends, are a mere ater feat than was performed under pire or since its break up."

NTS AND COINCIDENCES.

pretty story that comes from Messina in which a little Sicilian's boy's life for a fortnight, as he lay in his bed odating cave formed by the falling tory will arouse much discussion as ame to be given to such a deliverance. t it merely a coincidence or something it merely a coincidence that the basket fried figs and oranges fell within his bed, so that he was able to support rescuer at last found him after so many at dreadful mountain of debris? Was a coincidence that the earthquake e days after a blasphemous parody Radical paper of that city, inviting nd an earthquake, "Tuche sai che non anda a tutti un terremote"? The drunk- de on a procession of the Bambino g in contempt, but a vile parody ing scattered throughout the city nt comes under a different category. must not be pressed too far, else we that the visit of the Governor of Natal Zulu districts last February was the ause of the rain that fell directly n the case of the little Messina boy, pleasure to believe that it was not a nce.

OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

of the Colorado Railway accident will reassure timorous travellers. To the f accidents yet another has to be we take our lives in our hands and n express we hope fervently that the go to sleep and race round a sharp ted to have happened in a noteworthy long ago. We trust that our has not just been suffering from an " and that a sudden return of the t put him suddenly hors de combat, o have happened in another accident within recent times. Belgium pro- nger in the carelessness of signalmen, slow train into a siding and then back the points for an on-rushing the tremendous smash near Mel- , which cost the railway company re of the brakes was at the bottom Surely this is a sufficiently large Swords of Damocles hanging over traveller. But one more contingency the Colorado disaster. The driver watch. It is difficult for the lay hend how this and this alone could cident but many incomprehensible the American lines. Things are d greater risks are taken than ible in this less advanced and less try. Long may it remain so, if ce of express progress.

IN THE AIR.

Government expects to replace the hima and Port Arthur with airships, doomed to a great disappointment. ay an invaluable part in a war as y in keeping a look-out for sub- at considerable risk to themselves iring guns which Krupp is believed ressly for their entertainment. They ternational law allows of it, drop the middle of a besieged seaport, uld do terrible damage, or into a y would do very little. But with tiveness ends. They would find it cult work to drop a bomb on to a of the "Dreadnought's" dimensions of 9,000 feet, which would be the ance to confer immunity from the ring balloon guns. As for aeroplanes, Wright himself has said that they of use und limited condi- are far vulnerable to the cies both of man and nature than elf. The Germans, with all their the new inventions, have fully ts to their use in warfare, and if rnment begins to build upon this it can but suffer the fate of Icarus.

IS AND CIGARETTES.

French Government is a rapacious ils. It makes more than fifteen from its tobacco monopoly, and mind on adding even to this huge wenty cigarettes, scarce a pouchful the masculine traveller take in crosses the Channel. While when here the mind fails to find words e of the brutality, the mediævality, atic masculinity, the totally everlastingly to be deplored want e part of the nation of the usually . The weakness of the fair sex is raised. A stern French law sets custom which had its origin in e esteemed ally. Russia is respon- ble cigarette, and Russian women cross the frontier with empty The very foundations of the Dual undermined. Is not woman all- politics as well as in the home? Alliance, alas for the entente!

FROM A TREE.

Jamaic there grows a tree with of Daphn Lagetto, from the native workma make peculiarly whips. These whips have the all in one piece. The handle the stem retainin the bark. is deprived of bark and then ich are woven together in a seven feet long. The proper aching more and more of the of the last is approached.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

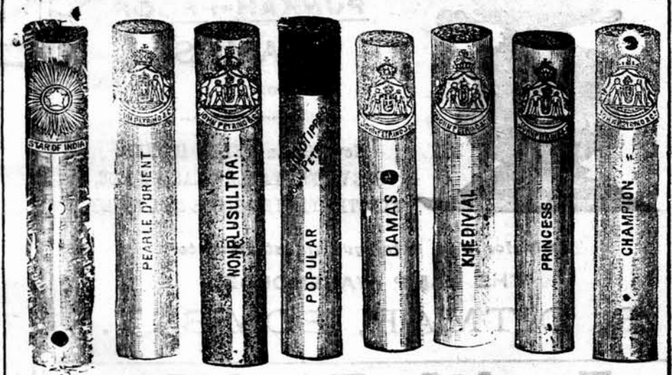
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.



Star of India	per 100 Rs. 4-0	Gold Tipped Popular,	per 100 Rs. 2-8
Princess	„ „ 3-0	Non Plus Ultra ...	„ 2-8
Pearled' Orient,	„ „ 3-4	Khedivial ...	„ 2-0
Damas	„ „ 2-4	Champion ...	„ 1-8

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHN PETRINO & Co.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & LAHORE.

"HAIR DRILL"

OUR READERS INVITED TO CARRY OUT

A WEEK'S FREE TEST.

Remarkable Results Promised.

Have you ever heard of "hair drill"? No? Well, every hair of your head is a little soldier. The duty it shares with its more or less numerous fellows is that of maintaining the temperature of your brain at normal. Without a well trained head of hair your brain must become too hot in summer and too cold in winter, and you have headaches when the sun shines and colds in the head when the sun doesn't shine. This is considering the subject of your hair quite apart from the aspect of more appearance, important as this is in itself.

"How can you drill your hair?"

Well, are you willing to try? Are you willing to test the drilling of your hair for one week, if it entails no more expense than the trivial amount of 3d.? "Yes," you say.

All right; now, will you just note that the present condition of your hair is either one or more of th following:

1. Dry.
2. Brittle.
3. Lustreless.
4. Losing Colour.
5. Falling.
6. Scurfy.
7. Greasy.
8. Slightly odorous.
9. Thin or Patchy.

If you can candidly admit that your hair does come under one or more of the foregoing descriptions, you certainly ought not to let slip this opportunity of so easily and so cheaply finding out what the right kind of care for your hair will do for you—you certainly ought to try one week's free test drill of your hair? Do you not think so?

The week's test will produce results that will open your eyes to the possibilities of proper hair drill.

The trial, short as it is, will yet show you—

That your hair can be drilled into fine condition.

That your hair need not be too brittle or too limp.

That your hair need not be too lustreless or too shiny.

That it need not be too highly coloured or too colourless.

That it need not fall out when brushed or combed.

That it certainly need not be scurfy, greasy or odorous.

The one week's trial, for which the enterprising proprietors of the famous preparation Edward's "Harlene" are willing to send a sufficient supply to every reader of this paper, will also show another remarkable effect. It will show now important to the welfare of your brain is the condition of your hair, and before the end of the week you will revel in a sense of mental lightness and alertness. Your test will not be speculative in the slightest degree. The special free bottle of "Harlene" placed at your disposal for the purpose of the test is used by most of those members of Royalty and Society who are noted for beautiful hair.

The week's test is open to both sexes and all ages

Why not send to-day, and thus place yourself in a position to commence the week's trial at once.

A strong word of caution should be given against taking internal remedies, which will ruin the constitution, and cheap, worthless remedies which will ruin the hair.

HARLENE is stocked by all Chemists and Stores.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To Week's Test Dept., Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-6 High Holborn, London, W.C.

Please forward me, as per your offer mentioned above, the special free bottle of "Harlene" necessary for one week's practical trial of this preparation as a "Hair Drill." Enclose 3 penny stamps to cover postage. Mention name of Paper

Name ... Address ...

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
The best known Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

MARTELL'S

The wide-spread and ever increasing popularity of MARTELL'S BRANDY is due to the high standard of excellence always maintained.

BRANDY

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.

When frequently used.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

FORE!!!

We have pleasure in informing GOLFERS that we have just received a stock of the

MOST UP-TO-DATE CLUBS

made of "NEVER RUST" Metal—These are as used by the best PROFESSIONALS at Home.

CLEEKS
MASHIES
LOFTERS
NIBLICKS
PUTTERS.

Rs. 4-12 EACH.

The above have been carefully selected by a Scotch player.

McALPIN & HUGGETT,

WATERLOO MANSIONS, BOMBAY.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE, OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA,

Estd. since 1828. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus WILKINSON'S

Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a Felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.

Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of *Anæmia, Debility* and *Convalescence*, to *young women, children* and the *aged*. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bott'e of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLEETEAS.

CLEETEAS is a DELICIOUS and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras. PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATSOEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by its reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising such as

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 15, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR... CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

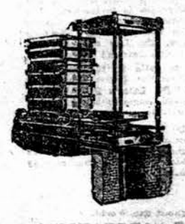
Stephens'

Stephens' Ribbon AND Carbons For Typewriters

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES FOR PACKING COTTON WOOL &c.



EDWIN MILLS &

MY LOVELY TOILET

KESHRANJAN

For the Hair is the most refreshing and delightfully perfumed Hair-oil both for Bath and Toilet.

Insist always therefore upon having the genuine KESHRANJAN.

When buying see very carefully the label with the manufacturer's photo and facsimile without which none is genuine.

All pretty women use KESHRANJAN and refuse all substitutes.

Re. 1 per bottle. Post-free Re. 1-5.

OUR PANCHATIKTA BATIKA—is a very safe and sure remedy for all sorts of Malarious fever, chronic fever, high and low fever, double quotidian fever, accompanied by enlargement of spleen, liver, and in short, all chronic cases of fever. Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and postage 5. As.

HIMANGSUDRABA

HAS NO EQUAL FOR KEEPING THE SKIN SOFT, Smooth and Bright during the Winter.

It removes all Roughness, Redness, Chaps, Irritation, &c., and renders the Skin DELICATELY SOFT AND VELVETY.

It is the most perfect Emollient Milk for the Skin ever introduced and for the Toilet and Nursery it is simply invaluable. It is delightfully Soothing and Refreshing if applied after being out in the sun or cold winds, Cycling, Motoring, Golfing, etc.

Gentlemen will find it wonderfully soothing if applied after shaving.

As. 10 per Bottle. Post—free As. 15.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,

GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER.

Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society, London, &c., &c.

Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

TELEGRAMS—"KESHRANJAN," CALCUTTA.

Agents:
V. VALABDAS & Co.,
Bhendi Bazar, Opposite Chunabhatti
Bombay.

MILLER & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS & SCULPTORS,

No. 9, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

TELEPHONE No. 1081.

Beg to announce that they are supplying latest English-made Coffins of every variety at rates reasonable and suitable to all classes. Also Immortelle wreaths from Rs. 4 upwards. Orders received day and night and funerals carefully conducted.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS'

TAN AND BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES

SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE

INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON MARKETS.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

WEARERS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR MAKE.

SUPERIOR TO ALL.

PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.

HINDE & MANN

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

OLNEY (NR. NORTHAMPTON) ENGLAND.

Beauty's Secret.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is the only really SAFE face-cream. Delightfully refreshing, it frees the skin from tan, chaps, roughness, redness, wrinkles and insect bites. It contains no grease, but is Nature's simple secret for Beauty. No other cream is so cleansing, so beneficial or so harmless.

Icilma Fluor Cream

is deliciously fragrant and foamy, and imparts the marvellous cleansing and toning virtures of ICILMA NATURAL WATER. Cannot grow hair, needs no powder, and has none of the dangerous after-effects of greasy creams. Most economical of all creams. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.

AFTER SHAVING Icilma Fluor Cream cools and soothes, it removes all irritation and if rubbed on over night makes shaving surprisingly easy.

Icilma is pronounced—eye-silma.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

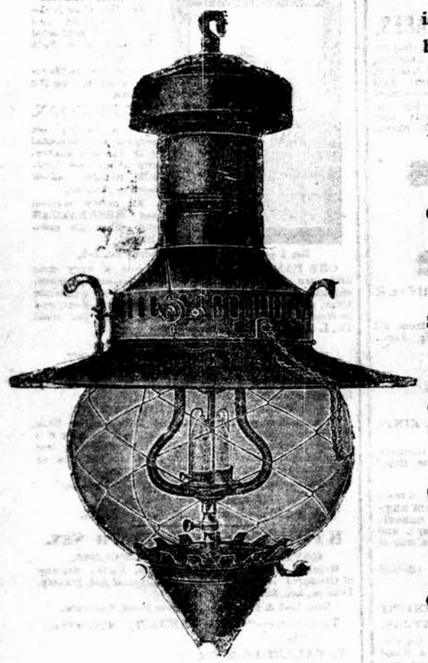
ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

THE

WASHINGTON LIGHT



is the cheapest and most brilliant Light of the day.
Substitute for Electric Arc Light
REQUIRES NO MACHINERY
Burns ORDINARY CHEAP Kerosine Oil
Storm and Rainproof Lamps
of 500 to 1,500 c.p.
Strong and Simple in Construction
EASY TO WORK
Can be quickly fitted up without any difficulty or much expenses.
COST 5 PIES per hour for 1,000 c.p. LIGHT
15 per cent. cheaper in up-keep than any other Compressed Kerosine Oil Lamp.

SOLE AGENT IN INDIA, CEYLON & BURMA.

A. MAHLER.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MILO FOOD

If you wish your children to be healthy and strong feed them on *NESTLE'S MILO MALTED FOOD.*
A box of Dominoes or a nice foot rule given away in exchange for a MILO tin wrapper.
Sample and pamphlet free on application to
Messrs. TOTHILL SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.

STUHR'S GENUINE

TRADE MARK.

RUSSIAN CAVIARE

Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.

C. F. STUHR & Co., HAMBURG

Export Agent:

W. LOVEGROVE, 12, St. MARY AXE, LONDON

GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physicians' Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORDS MAGNESIA

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. **Dr. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Weakness, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations. None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

LONDON, BIRMINGHAM

OSLER, LTD.,

CALCUTTA; BOMBAY.

CANADA BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,

BOMBAY.

Electrical Engineers and Manufacturers of Electric Light Fittings.

By appointment to H. E. the Earl of Minto, P.C., G.C.M.G., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

1355.

OSLER CUT GLASS and ART METAL FITTINGS are of their own Manufacture at Birmingham and of the finest style of British workmanship. 100 years of practical experience in Illuminating Work.

OSLERS have an Expert Staff of Electrical Engineers, Foremen, Mistrees, etc., for carrying out in 1st class style any Installation work. Estimates and advice free. Electric Cable, Accessories, etc., of only the highest quality used.

IN ALL ELECTRICAL WORK AVOID CHEAP and INFERIOR MATERIALS and workmanship which will prove an Expensive Experiment in the long run.

F. & C. OSLER, LTD.,

Hornby Road, **BOMBAY.**

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HÆMORRHAGE AND CONSUMPTION.

"SACCO"

(EXTRACT OF COMANGA).

Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumptica.

MARK TWAIN and a host of notable people use "SACCO." Hundreds of Doctors prescribe it. Once "SACCO" is used it is always resorted to and recommended.

SOLD IN THREE SIZES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Booklet and full particulars on application to

THE "SACCO" CO., "WEAVERS' HALL," 22, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Flugel's Machine "B," with Codd's Bottler, £32.

MAKE YOUR OWN AERATED WATER.

NO TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED.

PERFECT FILTRATION INSIDE CARBONATOR.

On our Machine it is just as easy to make Soda Water as it is to simply filter water in the ordinary way.

Complete Installation, including Bottles, Essences, Carbonic Acid Gas, etc., only £63 16s. 6d. c.i.f. all principal Indian Ports.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET.

FLUGEL & CO., 21 LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients pretested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Sirkhee Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with Dr. DE JONGH'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:

ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

DITMAR'S

LAMPS AND LANTERNS

Are most efficient, economical and reliable, and give every satisfaction in use.

MAKERS

OF THE ONLY RELIABLE

STORM

AND

PUNKAH-PROOF

LAMPS

FOR INDIA.

Novelties in TEA & DINNER, SERVICES, TABLE GLASS WARE, ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS & CUTLERY.

Write for New Catalogue (Illustrated) to

THE LAMP WAREHOUSE,

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

Zenith-Zenith

BEATS ALL COMPETITORS.

Highest grade of perfection
Finest workmanship
Real compensation balance
Average variation 1 to 2 seconds per day.

MANUFACTURED IN GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' SIZES.

Prices.

18 Carats Gold. Rs. 100 to 250
Sterling Silver. „ 35 to 60
Nickel..... „ 25 to 30

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

FOR THE THIRD time in open competition with ALL the watch manufacturers in Switzerland. The Railway Government of Italy HAVE SELECTED THE

ZENITH WATCH

for use on their Railways and an order has just been placed for 5,000.—Only sold by

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

ALICE BUILDING, ESTABLISHED 1814. **BOMBAY.**

Illustrated Catalogue sent free on Application.

NATURAL

ENO'S

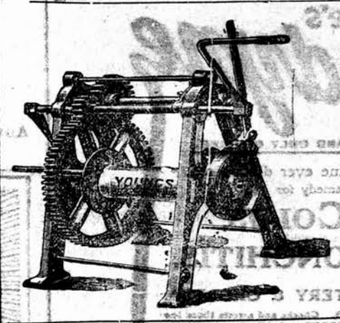
HEALTH-GIVING

FRUIT

REFRESHING

SALT

INVIGORATING



YOUNGS

RYLAND STREET WORKS,

BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND

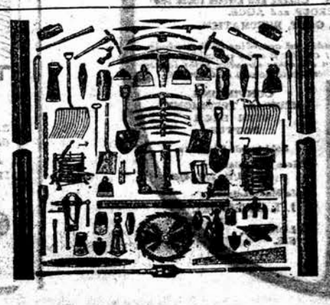
HOISTING CRABS

For Hand or Power.

Lifts and Hoists.

Railway Plant.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE No. 272



HIGH-CLASS TOOLS

FOR MINERS, CONTRACTORS, AND AGRICULTURISTS.

HAND AND POWER BORING MACHINES FOR ROCK & COAL.

"HARDY" DRILL STEEL.

THE HARDY PATENT PICK CO., LTD.

SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

LANGUID WOMEN
PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAU

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULA

This alimentary wine is eas assimilated when no other solid liquid food will remain on the s mach. It is indicated in con tutional weakness and lack digestive power, for the Ag Anæmic, Dyspeptic Convalescent. It helps s ferers from Consumptio Dysentery, Cancers a Ulceration of the Stomac

CHAPOTEAUT, 8, rue Vivienne, Pa

Sold by all Chemists.

"GREATEST OF A
LARGE OR SMALL

THE HAMMOND No. 12.

Absolute Visible Writing.

Polychrome Ribbon Attachm enabling operator to write two colors.

35 LANGUAGES
IN
216 STYLES TYPE
ON
THE ONE TYPEWRITE

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGEN

28, ESPLANADE ROAD

BOMBAY.

"THE AMULET

PINCE NEZ CLARE PROTEC

PATENTED IN ENGLAND AND

BY

HIS MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS

PRICE COMPLETE WITH CASE Rs.

THE NEATEST AND MOST COMFOR PINCE NEZ FOR PROTECTING THE *From the Dangerous Tropical Sun* AS NECESSARY TO THE TRAVELLER AS HIS *Descriptive Pamphlet on Application the Inventors,*

LAWRENCE & MA

Manufacturing Opticians,

ADMIRALTY CHART AGENTS AND CONTRA TO HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Head Offices:

67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONI

Offices in the East:

CAIRO

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND RA

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO. Birmingha ENGLAN

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGE

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all leaflets sent through Shippers.

Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited. Printed by N. D. GOLD, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom: Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Fleet Street, London, E.C.